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FEBRUARY 1, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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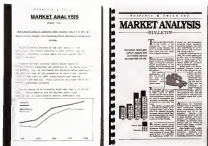
FLAME OF PASSION

The Emotional
Odyssey Of The
Olympic Torch

The Run To
Calgary For
Fun And Profit

Teacher
Hubert (Bert) Kendall
On The Road





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COVER

Flame of passion

In an unprecedented northern only run, Canadians are enjoying a flame in Calgary for the Olympic Games opening there on Feb. 13. The 66-day, 15,000-in. odyssey has turned into a national celebration, featuring open displays of emotion as torchbearers jog, wheel and marchable through Canada's winter.

—Page 34

COVER PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR MACLEAN'S



Low's campaign circus

Only two weeks before Iwan's key caucus, Newswatch's Richard Gephart was the leading Democrat—but the much-courted Iwan was not happy with the field. —Page 38



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An immigration storm

Gerrit Weiner, minister of state for immigration, has pledged to expel a self-confessed Palestinian terrorist who has been in Canada since last February. —Page 30



The Odeur affair

After weeks of speculation about the death of Odeur Inc., the Ontario Securities Commission this week began its hearings into the company's business affairs. —Page 50



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A happy celebration

There can be few images more evocative of the Canadian spirit than that of a lone runner tirelessly pacing off the vast distances of the country, defying its geography and its harsh climate. Little wonder, then, that Canadians from every part of the country, who responded warmly to past endeavors by marathoners Terry Fox and Rick Hansen, have now adopted the 88-day Olympic torch relay as their own, turning it into a marvelous celebration of Canada's nationhood. Calgary Herald Chief John



Hansen in Inuvik, cold

Hansen, who reported much of the cover page beginning on page 34, travelled with the torch through Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories last week. "It was -35°C plus the wind chill when we landed in Inuvik," Hansen reported. "At one point a man came up to me and said: 'Winter, you better watch those cheeks. They are freezing white.' I felt my face, and, sure enough, both cheeks were solid. But they thawed out quickly

when I turned up my ski-jacket collar." All the while, the relay carried on despite the cold, keeping to its strict schedule that will get the Olympic flame to Calgary for the Games opening ceremonies on Feb. 13. Bold Hansen: "You tend to forget about how cold it is when you are travelling with a bunch of such enthusiasts as the torch-relay team and all those torchbearers." Added Senior Writer Chris Wood, remarking on the enthusiasm evident in the cross-country correspondence reports on the flame's progress through Canada since Nov. 17: "It is virtually impossible to preserve cynicism in the face of the transparently sincere emotions that have accompanied the torch."

Kevin Doyle

McGill's February 1, 1988

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LETTERS

Political wives

Please do not write full-page articles on political wives ("Irrepressible Raisin," Cover, Dec. 21). It would be better appreciated in the People section. People who want to read about a political summit care little about relations between Nancy Reagan and Raisin Gorbachev.

—ELIZABETH ANDERSON,
Braceville, Ont.

A divided land

Barbara Amiel's Jan. 31 column "In need of another small miracle" displays either her total disregard for the facts or her inability to overcome the system of self-deception, which unfortunately forms the framework for debate on the issue. Amiel cannot comprehend the view that Palestinian Arabs have the same individual and national rights as Jews. Holding such beliefs is equivalent to being anti-Jewish or pro-Arab. That is shallow, hypocritical analysis. It should not be so difficult to understand that opposition to Israeli behavior is based on the very same principle that leads one to oppose these actions perpetrated by the PLO. The Israeli position, which Amiel obviously supports, that the PLO is unfit to be a negotiating partner because it condones terror, can only be dismissed with contempt.

—SERMANN DECOO,
Ottawa

Barbara Amiel's article in your Jan. 11 issue is a totally one-sided, biased and inaccurate version of the Palestinian-Israeli story. I sincerely hope that, in



Gorbacheva and Reagan: first ladies

order to keep the record straight, you will be printing an article of equal length by a spokesperson for the Palestinian point of view. It would be reasonable to allow Amiel's article to stand as an unrefuted comment on the subject.

—SIOBHAN HALL,
Mississauga

I always read Barbara Amiel's columns. I was deeply disappointed in her Jan. 11 effort. It is propaganda, pure and simple, lacking in perspective and logic. She seems to ignore the fact that the state of Israel was created on land inhabited by Arab and Jewish communities. A small percentage of the population was Jewish. If right of return is to prevail, our resolutions concerning the subject by politicians who prefer not to be disturbed from their minds of partying by serious problems, then surely the Arabs' claims to their land should take precedence over any other.

—PAUL GUTHRIE,
Lorette, Minn.

"In need of another small miracle" is the most true-to-fact account of the Israeli situation that I have encountered in many months. While a liberal Western press oftenally examines all of my Israeli friends under a microscope, we need to be reminded that the Western world has betrayed that beleaguered nation too many times. Amiel has told the truth when the majority do not want to hear it. I sincerely hope that vast numbers of Jews and sympathetic gentiles will get smart fast, and apply for visas to live in Israel. Most assuredly, the "miracle" will happen.

—LYNN ENIG,
Atholville, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, National Post, 400 King Street West, 11th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.

PASSAGES

SURVEILLANCE: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, to appear in the Federal Court of Canada on June 18 by testifier Gabriel Rochefort, on the steps of Parliament. The matter concerns a lawsuit by former Liberal MP Maurice Dupras, whom then-prime minister John Turner appointed as counsel general to Bordeaux in 1984, a decision that Tory Minister of Affairs Minister Joe Clark revoked 38 days after the Mulroney government took power on Sept. 17. Dupras's declaration calls his dismissal, before he had even taken up his \$60,000-a-year post, "discriminatory, arbitrary, capricious, malicious and of bad faith." He is suing for loss of revenue plus interest, unspecified damages and costs.

DEED: Wits maker, sportsman, writer, theatre director and film producer Baron Philippe de Rothschild, 88, at his Paris home. The baron became manager of the Bordeaux vineyard Mouton-Rothschild, owned by the family since 1858, in 1922. At the time Bordeaux wines were suffering an economic crisis and the estate was in serious disrepair, but Rothschild made it into a thriving empire. From 1984 to 1988, he built the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris and directed many productions. His best-known movie was *Le Lac aux Femmes* (1990), the first major French sound film.

DEED: Dr. Richard D. Rose, 44, former director of pediatric cardiology at Toronto's world-renowned Hospital for Sick Children and coauthor of *Heart Disease in Children and Childhood* (standard text, at his Toronto home, after a brief illness. New Zealand-born Rose had worked for 30 years at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he also was director of pediatric cardiology.

DEPORTED: From Ireland, Canadian authorial activist Paul Watson, 37, former leader of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, an international anti-whaling group. Police arrested Watson at Reykjavik airport when he arrived at the start of a conference of seven whaling countries. He has claimed credit for the sabotage of an Icelandic whaling station as well as the sinking of two fishing vessels.

DEED: Renowned Soviet conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov, 44, leader of Russia's oldest orchestra, the Leningrad Philharmonic, of a heart attack. Svetlanov was famous for his interpretations of many Russian composers, especially those of his friend Dmitri Shostakovich. He conducted in 30 countries, and his recordings are popular in many parts of the world.

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WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE.

ARE YOU OVER-REVVING YOUR ENGINE?

The scariest things about High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) are: 1) over 2,000,000 Canadians have it; and 2) if you've got it, you probably don't know it. The symptoms are subtle, but the results can be deadly.

There is, however, good news. When detected early, common sense and an array of trusted medicines can sometimes control High Blood Pressure.

HOW DOES IT AFFECT MY HEART?

Think of a car's engine over-revving. Obviously, the harder your heart has to work to pump blood through your arterial system, the greater the strain on your heart. And that can lead to heart attack, stroke, even kidney disease.

WHAT ARE THE "HIGH SIGNS"?
Even though there are no dramatic symptoms, blurred vision, headaches and dizziness could indicate a problem. That's when a simple medical check-up comes in.

WHAT DO THE NUMBERS MEAN?
The average blood pressure for a healthy adult is 120/80. The first number (referred to as the systolic number) is the pressure exerted on the walls of the arteries when the heart is contracting or pushing out the blood. The second number (diastolic number) is the pressure when the heart is relaxed and filling with blood.

WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT IT?

Mild High Blood Pressure can often be controlled by a patient changing lifestyle like losing weight, lowering alcohol consumption, quitting smoking, eating fresh foods, eating less salt and regular exercise.

More severe High Blood Pressure can often be treated by drug therapy. There are a variety of treatments. ACE Inhibitors contract a hormone in the body which stimulates the heart. These drugs lower blood pressure by slowing the heart beat and making each beat less forceful. Diuretics lower blood pressure by causing the body to eliminate water and salt.

Mineralin relaxes the blood vessels directly to help keep the blood pressure normal. ACE Inhibitors lower blood pressure by stopping an enzyme which causes blood vessels to contract and causes release of a hormone which makes the body retain more salt and water. Calcium Channel Blockers stop the flow of calcium to the muscles in the walls of the blood vessels. Without calcium these muscles relax to lower blood pressure.

THE SIMPLE MESSAGE!
Visit your doctor and have your blood pressure checked every two years if you're a patient. And it could save your life.



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FOLLOW-UP

Driving and dialling

As William Johnston, owner of Metro Sweeping Services Ltd., was clearing roads during Toronto's first major snowstorm earlier this month, the portable cellular telephone in his suitcase rang. On the line was a client, calling to tell Johnston that the west end of the city had been particularly hard hit by the blizzard. Johnston immediately dispatched part of his fleet of 18 sweepers to the western area. And like thousands of other satisfied customers in Canada,

he uses it to talk to clients as he travels between meetings. Still Handy? "The phone pays for itself. It makes my on-site business more efficient, so I don't have to waste time driving back to the office to make calls."

SRSL, despite the rising popularity of the phone, users say there are drawbacks. Some complain about excessive static during conversations and lost calls—which Coast spokesman said are due to constant adjustments and expansion of the system. Another complaint



Handy with his cellular phone, more efficient

is the lack of service outside larger population centres and well-travelled transportation corridors, where it is not cost-effective to construct transmitters. But, the biggest remaining "black in the price" Although equipment costs have decreased by about 30 per cent over the past two years, a cellular phone system can cost as much as \$1,000. Operating charges, which are dependent on the amount of air-time used, are also expensive, ranging from 30 cents a minute for 130 minutes per month to 25 cents a minute for more than 300 minutes. But Coast president George Fincher predicts that a million Canadians will go cellular over the next 10 years. It appears that neither the phones, nor the industry's cash registers, will stop ringing.

—PETER GIBSON in Toronto



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Last call for high energy costs.

First, insulation was upgraded to R20 in the walls and R40 in the ceiling. Then the two gas furnaces were removed, along with the electric air conditioning unit. They were replaced with two five-ton Ground Source heat pumps. Not only do these heat pumps provide all the even reliable winter heating and

cooling, but they also provide hot water for the tavern's laundry. The result is a significant reduction in energy costs. In fact, the tavern's energy costs have been reduced by 15%. The program is a great example of how businesses can save money and help the environment. The program includes a full energy audit, insulation, and a new boiler. The tavern's energy costs have been reduced by 15% and its environmental record has improved. The program is a great example of how businesses can save money and help the environment.

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FOLLOW-UP

Everywoman's disease

In the mid-1970s it became generally known as the "tender woman's disease." Since then, doctors and researchers have realized that endometriosis, a chronic gynecological disorder that was thought to affect only childless, middle-class white women in their 30s, affects a far wider range of women than previously suspected. Indeed, experts estimate that 500,000 Canadian women and five million in the United States now suffer from the disease, which is characterized by the same tissue that lines the uterus—the endometrium—developing into tumors or lesions in other parts of the body, most commonly the abdominal area. And its prevalence has led to the rapid growth of the U.S.-Canadian Endometriosis Association in Milwaukee, Wis., which provides informative and supportive self-help groups across North America. Read Dr. Albert Yuzpe, chief of gynecology at University Hospital in London, Ont.: "It is an equal-opportunity disease."

The symptoms of endometriosis—which can lead to infertility—include



Greece: rapid growth of support groups

extremely painful menstruation and pain during sex. The causes are unknown, and the only definitive treatment is hysterectomy and removal of the ovaries. Largely because of the treat-

ment often associated with the ailment, women have increasingly banded together to offer each other emotional support. Indeed, since it was established in 1980, the Endometriosis Association has grown to more than 50 chapters and self-help groups. Seven now exist in Canada, including one launched last December in Toronto with a meeting that drew more than 100 people attended. That chapter president Katherine Greene, 41, who has the disease and who said that she had expected about 60 women to turn up. "The response was overwhelming. We even got calls from husbands whose wives could not attend."

Many women may not even be aware that they have the disease. The reason, according to Milwaukee's Mary Lou Ballew, president of the association, is that too many women are still conditioned to believe that gynecological pain is a normal part of being a woman. But Dr. Elaine Joly, an Ottawa fertility specialist and gynecologist, added that the success of the Toronto meeting indicates that "awareness is growing." And for many who suffer from endometriosis, the self-help groups at least offer the comfort of talking about their painful and often embarrassing ailment with sympathetic listeners.

—HEATHER KOSSEN in Toronto

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ANOTHER VIEW

Ronald Reagan and the trade deal

By Charles Gordon

Everything was looking good for Canadian supporters of free trade as 1988 began. The polls were improving, the President and the Prime Minister had signed the agreement. Sure, the news was leaving the country quiet, but maybe the tearing apart would stop. Things were moving along right as scheduled. There was just this small feeling of unease, a sense of something being not quite right.

If you wanted an analogy for the way supporters of free trade were thinking, you might remember the last time you bought a new car. You loved the car, you loved the smell of it, the feel of it, you were just beginning to scratch the little nose-whispering that you had spent too much, that you should have bought a different one. Everything was fine. Then, just as you drove off the lot and turned the corner, you thought you heard a noise. Not an engine noise, necessarily, but a train noise. Just a noise. Probably nothing to worry about. Still.

For Canadian supporters of free trade, the unease began when they saw pictures of the agreement being signed. Canada and the United States signed the free trade agreement on Saturday, Jan. 2. The Prime Minister of Canada put on his best suit, or one of his best suits, and travelled to Parliament Hill, where he signed the accord in his office. There was a little nervousness, and the whole thing was serious and solemn, as befits a matter of great importance. It looked just right in the newspapers. Malrueny, dignified, well-dressed, looking a bit, an optimistic look on his face.

Right beside the picture of Malrueny with pen in hand was a picture of Ronald Reagan. Reagan also had pen in hand, but there was something just a little off about his picture. The President of the United States was not at the White House. He was on vacation in California. He didn't go to the office to sign the free trade agreement with Canada. Furthermore, the President was wearing a sweater and an open-collared shirt. He didn't even put on a tie to sign the agreement that was saving Canada again.

You can imagine Malrueny, a day later, hearing a little noise in his ear as he looked at the pictures in the newspaper. You can imagine Malrueny deciding not to worry about the noise,

because the car was running pretty well anyway. So what if the Americans don't put in a tie to sign free trade agreements. The Americans are like that. They're informal people. And maybe the President wanted to put on a tie to do it, after all, that the agreement was a "truly historic pact." Maybe he just couldn't find a tie. Maybe he didn't take any ties with him to California. Hardly anyone ever wears ties there.

That would explain it, right? Good—as the President might say—everybody was informed. These days informality was a trend. Remember Gorbachev—how he was an ordinary suit to that big dinner in Washington when everybody else was wearing black tie?

Still. Could the President have been thinking of a tie destroyed at his house? Could there have been other things on his mind? More important things? His handlers might have been bugging him.

**Was something wrong?
The President didn't
even put on a tie to sign
the agreement that was
tearing Canada apart**

about them. Those titles with Gorbachev. Neoragusa. Congress. The dollar. The balance of payments. Maybe the President was not given Canada his full attention.

Looking at the picture again, what was that the President had on under his sweater? That would be terrible if the only time they could schedule for the signing of the free trade agreement was during his vacation, first thing in the morning: put a sweater on over his pajamas and sign whatever that Canadian thing was and then get his car ready for the breakfast meeting with the ambassador from El Salvador.

Something wrong with the car? Did you hear a noise? No. It couldn't be. Everything was just fine. The protests on signing day were small. The Conservatives were up in the polls. According to the latest polling information—or at least some of the latest polling information—the free-trading Conservatives had caught the anti-free-trading New Democrats and were closing the gap on the equally anti-free-trading Liberals. The election in

free trade that the Liberals and New Democrats had been predicting was just around the corner. The Liberals and New Democrats were not as happy about it as they thought they would be.

What could go wrong? After all, there weren't that many other countries for which the President would give up some of his home-cured venison to sign a free trade agreement. Signing the agreement as his holiday just showed how much he thought of us. Reagan said Malaysia and places like that wouldn't get treatment like that, probably.

Everything was fine. Sure, the President had some trouble at home. It's true that congressional leaders were urging him to postpone submitting the deal to Congress. And it is true that protectionist arguments were on the rise in the United States. Unfortunately, American protectionism is always up a bit during an election year. But that's politics, right? Whereas, what we're talking about here is not politics. It's a trade agreement. Reagan himself said that he was proud and happy that the agreement happened during his presidency. And Reagan was still very popular.

Just to give you an idea of how popular Reagan was, here's a newspaper photograph of him with Bob Hope. Americans love that stuff. As long as Reagan can keep shaking hands with Bob Hope, Americans will love him and those people in Congress won't dare vote against the free trade agreement. A photograph of him with Bob Hope is the photograph. He and Bob are both wearing black tie and Bob is honoring Bob during the opening of the Bob Hope Cultural Center in Palm Desert, Calif., on Saturday night. The award is given to the person who is most successful. When he was on vacation? The same Saturday? He signed the truly historic free trade agreement, when he didn't put on a tie? And then he got all dressed up that night for Bob Hope?

Well, yes, you could say some people would feel a bit uneasy about that, the President dressing for the free trade agreement as if he were dressing to dine at home, then getting all dressed up later on for some movie star. But there is no real significance to it, no reason to worry. The President is on record as saying that the free trade agreement is very important to him. And Bob Hope is very important to him as well.

Charles Gordon was columnist for The Ottawa Citizen.



An immigration storm

On Dec. 28, 1983, an Air France jet flew from Beirut to Athens carrying two detained young Arab men. Later that day the plane pulled onto the tarmac at Athens airport, bringing a submachinegun and loading grenades at a Boeing 707 jetliner bearing the pale-blue Star of David of El Al, the Israeli national airline. One passenger, an Israeli man, was killed. The two young Arabs told Greek officials after their capture that they were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a group dedicated to creating an independent Palestinian state. They had come to Athens, they said, "to display as Israeli plane and kill Jews."

Nineteen years later and half a world away, one of these men—Mohammed Issa Mahmoud, now 44—has found himself at the centre of an intense political storm in Canada. Last week Solicitor General Jean Kelsoe confirmed that Mahmoud had lived in this country since last February as a landed immigrant with his wife and three children. Kelsoe also confirmed that the government had known since May that Mahmoud was involved in the Athens attack. The revelation stunned the citizens of Brentford, a city of 70,000 about 125 km southwest of Toronto in Ontario, a suburban perfection considered to have few Mahmouds. It slipped through security screening of immigrants—and why the government had failed to deport him. Gerald Weiner, minister of state for immigration, pledged to "use the full force of the law" to expel Mahmoud. Weiner said that the complex deportation process would begin this week—but admitted that it could take years. But, at week's end, a group in Lebanon calling itself The Homeland Defense Organization threatened to kidnap Canadian officials if Ottawa deported Mahmoud.

There was more embarrassment for the government, as Parliament began what will probably be its last session before a general election. Kelsoe acknowledged that on Feb. 27, 1985, foreign agents tipped off the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) that Mahmoud was a terrorist and would arrive in Toronto within hours, but officials bungled an attempt to intercept him at the airport. Said New Democrat MP Ivan Agazzi: "We have learned how



Weiner deportation could take years

said it is for a convicted terrorist to get into Canada, even when CSIS and Immigration know which flight he's arriving on."

In March, 1990, a Greek court sentenced Mahmoud to 17 years, four months in prison and his partner to 14 years, three months. But in 1991 Greek officials deported both men to Lebanon in exchange for hostages. Little is

known of Mahmoud's activities from then until he arrived in Canada, except that he and his family spent the previous three years in Spain. There, Mahmoud applied to move to Canada—why, a false name, Kelsoe said—on a landed immigrant.

For officials at the embassy in Madrid, Mahmoud's application was just one of many. Last year Canada accepted 120,000 limited immigrants. A Canadian officer in Madrid conducted a routine check of Mahmoud with Spanish police, who said they knew of no criminal conduct by him. The security officer interviewed Mahmoud, then cleared him without satisfying his superiors in Ottawa. The rest of Mahmoud's paperwork went smoothly.

On Feb. 27 foreign intelligence agents tipped off CSIS in Ottawa that Mahmoud was a terrorist and on his way to Canada. That afternoon, two hours before his plane touched down, CSIS warned immigration officials that department spokesman Gerry McRae said that one got into the wrong name—Mahmoud had 28 known aliases—and it's the wrong field to get through to us immigration officers, coming on shift. One of those officers stamped Mahmoud's passport and welcomed him to Canada.

CSIS officials interrogated Mahmoud the next day, but he insisted that he was not a terrorist. Three days later their officers took his fingerprints and sent them to Interpol. In May, Interpol confirmed his identity. But federal officials waited until Dec. 9 to inform Mahmoud that they would begin procedures to deport him and his family. NDP Leader Ed Broadbent said that the seven-month delay was unacceptable. But Weiner replied that the government needed time to collect court records and other documents from Europe to back its case for deportation. Added Kelsoe: "Given us this crime is, and as much as we would like to get rid of this gentleman quickly, the due process has now to be followed."

That process could be a lengthy one. The first step is a hearing this week before an adjudicator appointed by the immigration department. If the adjudicator rules that Mahmoud should be deported, he could take his case to the Federal Appeal Status Advisory Committee; if he is turned down, he

could demand a hearing before a three-member panel of the Immigration Appeal Board. And if he loses at that stage, he could appeal to the Federal Court—and finally to the Supreme Court. And by claiming refugee status—a claim available by right to any alien in the country—Mahmoud could further delay his departure to the chair in prison. Said Toronto immigration

lawyer Barbara Jackson: "It could take years to resolve this."

But Mahmoud may choose not to fight. When his story became known last week, he and his family disappeared from Brentford, although Kelsoe said that CSIS still had him under surveillance. Neighbors said that Mahmoud and his family were quiet and unobtrusive. "They played with their kids just like anyone else," said Steve Plunkin, who lives across the street from Mahmoud's semi-detached grey brick bungalow. "His kids' bed is a space here."

The Montreal Spectator had mistakenly identified an other Brentford man with a similar name as the convicted terrorist. As a consequence, Marcel Masse, 44, Mahmoud's janitor, was pointed out yesterday by his employer, a local security firm that hired him as a guard. But Mahmoud's son insisted that the family was not even related to

the terrorist. The Spectator subsequently apologized to the family in a front-page editorial.

Regardless of what happens to Mahmoud, the movement has other battles to fight over immigration. In December the Senate called for 18 changes in a non-constitutional bill that would amend the Immigration Act. Some Conservatives believe that the

chairman of the committee that engineered the immigration bill, said last week that "there's not going to be any of that kind of policy" with the new legislation. But an aide to Conservative Senate Leader Lowell Murray warned, "We were told that about 0-02."

The new legislation is already mired in the controversy surrounding Mahmoud. Weber said repeatedly last week that the Senate should pass the bill quickly in order to give government "the additional power we need to reverse terrorist visas and nabobs from this country." Those enemies amongst immigration lawyers they said that they'd see the new system, the government would have about as much trouble deporting someone who arrived as a landed immigrant. "It's a totally misleading and they know it," snapped Jackson.

"Whether we change the system or not, it will not affect how long Mahmoud stays in Canada. The government is taking advantage of this to sell their legislation." This could be the only political benefit that the government will salvage from an embarrassing incident.

—MARC CLARK with SHEILA ARDENBERG in Ottawa and CSIS by RUSSELL B. BENTLEY



Mahmoud's home in Brentford's Antigone Avenue—quiet and unobtrusive

stage in set for a repeat of the struggle over Bill C-82, the drug patent law. That bill bounced back and forth between the House of Commons and the Senate for seven months last year before the Senate locked down in November and passed it. Liberal Senator Joan Newton

will see the bill through the Senate. This could be the only political benefit that the government will salvage from an embarrassing incident.

Under fire about Masse

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney described it as "a moment of joy" in November, 1985. Marcel Masse returned to his post as communications minister after having received two months' sabbatical while the new investigation alleged spending irregularities in his 1984 federal election campaign. Elections Commissioner Joseph Garneau announced that he would not lay charges against Masse, claiming he was "not guilty."

But last week, after a letter from Garneau to Masse appeared in Montreal's *Le Devoir*, opposition critics questioned Mulroney's decision to waive Masse's sabbatical.

In the confidential letter, Garneau wrote that Masse had in fact partici-

parted in an infraction of the Elections Act in 1984. But he and that it would not be in the public interest or the interest of justice to prosecute Masse after the latter came in light, opposition parties immediately called on Masse to resign his current post as energy minister. "Clearly he was not found innocent," charged NDP leader Ed Broadbent. "He should not remain in cabinet."

Dated Nov. 26, 1986, the letter said that Masse's infraction of Section 624 of the Elections Act took place when the Montreal endorsing firm Louis Inc.—where Masse once served as a director—put \$25,000 into his campaign manager's bank account. Under the act, campaign contributions should go to the candidate's official agent, who keeps a list of all payments and contributions. That way Elections Canada officials can police the legal limits on contributions and campaign spending. Although Masse

was not charged, Lavigne and two campaign workers were later fined for breaking the election law.

Garneau, now retired, could not be reached to explain why he had decided not to lay charges. But in the House of Commons, Deputy Prime Minister Don Martin announced that the former communications minister did not believe he had sufficient evidence. Still, the opposition demanded to know whether Mulroney was aware of the correspondence before he reappointed Masse. Masse told reporters in Montreal that he had filed his letter without ever reporting it to Mulroney's office. The Prime Minister's Office said only that the government had received a memorandum dealing with the case. But for a government facing a probable election year, the controversy could hardly have come at a worse time.

—SHEILA ARDENBERG in Ottawa

A Liberal rebel breaks ranks

When Liberal MP's rose last week to give John Turner a standing ovation at his first day back in Parliament after the Christmas break, it was a rare display of unanimous support for their leader. The applause came just hours after Turner had received a two-page letter from prominent Montreal and former Liberal leadership candidate Donald Johnston, stating that Johnston had decided to sit in the House of Commons as an Independent Liberal. Johnston, who was not present during the standing ovation for Turner, got the party caucus after meeting at length with the leader over party politics—namely Turner's opposition to the Mulroney government's free trade deal with the United States and his support of the Meech Lake constitutional accord. But even Johnston acknowledged that his departure—prompted in part by Turner's order that he move to the Liberal back benches in the Commons—could prove beneficial for Turner in the long run by removing his most vocal critic from the 36-member Liberal caucus. Said Johnston: "There's nothing more difficult for a leader than a divided caucus."

Locked, Turner's instincts that Johnston take the party line on free trade and Meech Lake show some resolve on the part of the beleaguered Liberal leader to restore order to his fractious caucus. But some observers argued that Johnston's departure was another sign of deep divisions in the party over policy and Turner's performance. Clearly, with a possible election looming this year, Turner's aides are anxious to end the image problems that polls show place him behind Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his Leader Ed Broadbent in personal popularity among voters—although his Liberals lead the other parties. In addition to recent divisions over on-campus matters, party opposition and election preparation, Turner planned to continue to work on improving his

sometimes stormy public speaking. Johnston's departure came with the warning on Jan 6 he sent Turner a strongly worded letter venting his criticisms of Turner's position on free trade and Meech Lake. In the letter, a copy of which was read by Maclean's, Johnston said that he was uncomfortable with Turner's exceptional opposition to the free trade deal—and accused the leader of not emphasizing the importance of some kind of bilateral

day Johnston wrote his letter of resignation, which Turner reacted when the House reconvened last Monday. Johnston, who served in Liberal cabinets from 1980 to 1984, told Maclean's that Turner's decision to move him to the back benches "knew out of left field." Said Johnston: "It made me realize that even as it was not an answer where I am likely to prevail." For his part, Turner told reporters after Johnston's departure that the rebel



Johnston part, Turner saw reason as the part of the leader—or another sign of division?

al trading agreement with the United States. The Liberals risk losing the next election, Johnston's letter warned, because of public confusion over Turner's position. Eight days later, on Jan 14, Turner telephoned Johnston at his home in Montreal to tell him that he was to move to the back benches and to offer him a less important role in the Liberal shadow cabinet. Johnston had resigned as the Liberals' external affairs critic last fall in order to speak out against Meech Lake. In addition, Turner told Johnston that he could no longer accept a member of his caucus calling his position as an MP to publicly criticize Liberal policies. The next

day "left me no alternative." Other Liberals were openly hostile to Johnston. Said Toronto MP John Naismith: "He was never a team player. He never pulled his weight in the three years I've been around here." Senior Liberals said that they hoped Turner's decision to take a hard line with Johnston would be seen as an effort by the Liberal leader to cement his hold on the leadership in a critical pre-election period. Party insiders said that Turner's strategy was to use Johnston as a pinhead on opinion polls, which indicate that Turner, a former finance minister in the Trudeau years, is treated, though not necessarily liked, by most Canadi-

ans. As a result, they plan to emphasize what they see as his vision—their image by sending Turner on a tour of Europe in April to discuss trading matters with prominent European opinion leaders. "He looks good on an international stage," said one party insider. "We want Canadians back home to see some of that before the next election."

To improve his image at home, Turner is continuing intensive sessions with speaking coach Henry Cusson, a veteran broadcaster who is also a medical doctor. Those sessions include breathing exercises to improve his often-choppy public speaking style. "We've found that he breathes from his throat," said one strategist with frequent access to Turner. "Henry is trying to get him to breathe from the diaphragm."

Turner has also taken steps to resolve organizational difficulties in the party. A draft copy of the Liberal election platform was delivered to Turner at his office residence, Sherbourne, last Monday night, and he has recently made two significant additions to his campaign team: John Webster, a 30-year-old strategist from the Ontario wing of the party, will act as campaign director, and former Liberal cabinet minister Bimi Bajaj will be chief organizer in Quebec. Bajaj's job is made easier by recent polls in Quebec, which show that the Liberals are regaining lost ground. At the same time, Liberals maintain that they have reduced their party's debt over the past year by \$3 million to \$4 million. A confident Turner told reporters following a caucus spring session last Wednesday, "We're on schedule and ready for a spring election."

Still, image problems continued to plague Turner. During CBC's Quebec Period program broadcast on Jan 17, journalist Pamela Wallin asked him about a rumored drinking problem. Turner replied that he had "never allowed any pleasure or distraction to interfere with doing the job I keep my eye on the ball." As well, there was persistent rumor that Turner's drinking might keep Turner from flying frequently during the next election campaign. But Turner, who was temporarily grounded by his doctor last year, dismissed those suggestions again last week, saying "I'm 100 per cent." With a critical election approaching after almost four rocky years with Turner as leader, Liberals were hoping that most Canadians will agree with that assessment.

—MICHAEL ROSE and BRIAN ALLENDALE
in Ottawa with LISA VAN DUSEN in Montreal

Charges of perjury

Staff Sgt. Harry Wheaton was pulled no punches. Testifying in Halifax before a royal commission investigating the wrongful imprisonment of Donald Marshall, the forty RCMP officer started speculating again and again last week with revelations about the workings of Nova Scotia's justice system. His headiest chief fell on former Sydney police chief John MacLellan, the man who conducted the 1975 murder investigation that sent Marshall to jail for 11 years. Wheaton

Newman Henry, was convicted of manslaughter in Seattle's death.

The next day Wheaton again caused a stir among the audience in the downtown Halifax hotel building where the three-member commission, headed by Justice Alexander Macdonald, is holding its hearings. During questioning by a commission lawyer, Wheaton said that the Nova Scotia attorney general's office had leaked an earlier report to a former provincial cabinet minister, William Joseph (Billy Joe) MacLean, about a suspicious 1982 fire at MacLean's restaurant in Port Hastings, N.S. Wheaton said that the investigation found that MacLean had been seen outside the restaurant at 5 a.m. Chances were never less in 1986 MacLean was convicted of tampering with his government assignment and expelled from the provincial legislature. He was re-elected in a by-election last February and now sits as an Independent. Contacted by reporters, MacLean called the reporter's testimony a fabrication—and denied ever having seen the report.

Although Wheaton's testimony was explosive, it was not completely unexpected. Wheaton had predicted the investigation, which began in September and entered a second phase on Jan 13, would go beyond the Marshall case and become, in effect, a trial of the N.S. justice system. This commission plans to examine whether prejudice against racial minorities or the poor has become commonplace within the justice system. In examining more than 60 scheduled witnesses in the coming months—including four former assistant general and half a dozen judges—the commission will also ask whether political considerations ever play a part in prosecutions.

Last week's Attorney General Theodore Dandaneau said that the commission was going further than the government had expected—trying the cost to an estimated \$7 million. But that, he conceded, might not be bad. Said Dandaneau: "It was a very good thing that a system responsible for the administration of criminal justice in this province is subjected to very, very serious scrutiny." Judging from Wheaton's blunt testimony, that is exactly what it will get.

—MARKUS GEE with PETER KRAMARICH in Halifax



Wheaton demands, but not unexpected

said that MacLellan had lied when he told the commission that he had not tried to hide documents during an RCMP investigation of the case in 1982. "I'm not suggesting, I'm giving, that he perjured himself," said Wheaton. MacLellan, he said, had tried to hide a witness's statement, which cast doubt on Marshall's guilt, under his desk when being questioned about the case in 1982.

The RCMP officer, a 35-year veteran of the force, also said that the racial back ground of Marshall, a black Indian, had played a part in his conviction for the fatal stabbing of a black teenager, Suddy Seale. Wheaton, who conducted the reinvestigation that led to Marshall's release in 1985, said that MacLellan did not "particularly care" for Indians. And he said that MacLellan may have persuaded some witnesses to implicate Marshall in the Seale murder. Those witnesses later retracted their testimony. In 1985 another race, Ray

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Iowa's campaign circus



Gephardt campaigning in an Iowa church: snowboard pig farms, breakfast droppings and a host of undecided voters.



A crowd of 3,800 people had jammed into the straws of a gleaming, new Des Moines office complex, beneath a cascade of red, white and blue streamers. As a Christmas band sent up a brown-bone salute, the throng rose in a rousing ovation for the politician bounding onto the makeshift stage. Waves of silver cash set off his ready good looks. His immediately favored every seat, despite a certain business around the midriff. Speaking without notes, he held the crowd in thrall as he spoke of a "new spirit in America." The audience went wild. Watching from a balcony, senior Iowa Senators marvelled that, in a political campaign remarkably short on charisma, here was a man with the game spirit. "He's no dynamo, isn't he?" she said. "I'd vote for him in a minute."

The trouble is that Senator Edward Kennedy—the Massachusetts Democrat whose presence had so riveted the crowd—is not running in this year's

presidential election after spending up the Democratic race two years ago by taking himself out of it. Kennedy but come to Iowa last week to help boost the fortunes of the small, intense man who stood overhauled, behind him—Washington Gov. Michael Dukakis. But the fact that Kennedy's presence provoked so much excitement in campaign-jaded Des Moines just two weeks before the state's key Feb. 19 caucus—the first major voting test—admitted just how open the contest remains.

According to a List America Times poll released last week, Representative Beryl Gephardt of Missouri led the Democratic field with 33 per cent of those Iowa caucused, compared with 11 per cent for Illinois Senator Paul Simon and 10 per cent for Dukakis. Former Colorado senator Gary Hart had slipped to 12 per cent. His renewed presidential bid was plagued not only by past social indiscretions but by new allegations that one of his supporters violated federal election laws in making contributions to the 1984 and 1988 campaigns. Last week

Hart confirmed that there may have been four such illegal contributions and that the money would be returned.

In the Republican contest, *The Des Moines Register's* most recent poll showed Republican Senator Robert Dole of Kansas 15 points ahead of Vice-President George Bush. As candidates wooed Iowans with photo opportunities as snowboard pig farms and breakfast droppings in village coffee shops, many voters refused to confess. "The Democrats are all just one big boy's club," said Nancy Lumbard, an Illinois social studies teacher. "And the Republicans are starting to shoot bullets at each other. None of them looks very presidential and nobody has grabbed me."

With that level of indecision apparent across the country, Iowa's caucuses have come under some intense scrutiny than usual. And Dukakis's reporting of Kennedy was just one example of how the candidates are pulling out all the stops to court a tiny minority of the state's 2.8 million people, an estimated 200,000 activists from both parties who

will brave frigid temperatures to turn up at 2,807 precinct caucuses. "I'd be willing to go out of state to delegations to attend someone's nominating convention. In fact, it's a campaign snafu short on mass, the question of whether small, middle-class and homogenous white Iowans should have so much clout in the presidential process has become an issue in itself."

What brought it to a head was the decision by Democratic Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee to virtually shut out his campaign in the state, charging that the undue influence of its black caucuses "distorts the process."

As Gore pointed out, for the past 18 years the winners of the caucuses have failed to carry the state in the general election. Gore has all but ignored Iowans to concentrate on 20 southern and border-state primaries on March 8, so-called Super Tuesday; voters in those states will choose 1,300 delegates, nearly 60 per cent of the total Democrats who will go to meet July's convention in Atlanta. Iowans have not taken kindly to the controversy and they have left Gore trailing the Democratic field—a place where, some of his critics point out, he would have ended up anyway. And the Democratic party picked up Philip Reeder, "A lot of the argument is a plan, and simple as grapes from southerners."

Other candidates have not dared to be as caustic with Iowans, who seem to consider it only normal to have White House hopefuls drop by for morning coffee in their living rooms. By Jan. 15 the 12 candidates from both parties had spent an estimated 663 days in Iowa. Gephardt, the state's most ardent campaigner—who had spent 120 days in the past year working Iowans—likes to say, "A day without Iowa is a day without sunshine." And six months ago he even named his mother, Louise, 71, from St. Louis, Mo., to ask Iowans to help him secure the vote of senior citizens—a disproportionately large black who make Iowa the nation's third most elderly state.

The bow-tied former, who led the state's Democratic polls until last month, stamps rural 4-H clubs with his 58-year-old daughter, Sheila, and her husband of four months, Perry Koops, an Illinois farmer. "You don't need to worry about whether the farmer will have a taste in Simon White House," he says. "We have one right in the family." Dole has reiterated thousands of his low-key Iowans to nominate their Iowa friends and relatives with personal letters pleading his case. In fact, campaign organizers estimated that all the candidates have contacted Iowans with more than two million passes of direct mail and 10 million phone calls.

And in recent weeks candidates have

performed in an estimated 800 paid organizers to blanket the state—a move that Reeder termed "an invasion of the body caucuses."

As a result, none of the population has become so keenly about electioneering that new farmer seat Democratic contender Bruce Babbitt tips on how to improve his baby-pig-bokking technique for television. Iowans in plaid shirts and baseball caps routinely drill candidates with sophisticated questions on nuclear warhead capabilities and sewage permits.

When Gore opened Iowa, he charged that the caucuses had gotten so out of hand that politicians had to flatter its population and powder to woo but marginal special-interest groups. Gephardt has shown up for coffee with prospective Democratic caucus-goers bearing the gift of a ceramic dog. And last week—in a state where only two per cent of the population is black or Hispanic—the Democratic hopefuls even took part in a Black and Brown Coalition debate on a Des Moines high school.

But Diana Terry, a 20-year-old Greenfield dairy farmer who is chairman of the Iowa League of Rural Voters, argues that the state's special-interest groups perform a valuable service for the nation. "We can move or lose force the candidates to state what their positions are," he said. "They can't get through Iowa without laying it out specifically." Deputy State Treasurer Michael Treuhaft, a Democrat, notes that, with one of the highest rates of high school graduates in the country—where high school graduates lead the nation in test scores—Iowans are literate voters who take their democratic responsibilities seriously. And while the state's bland image was not helped by a nationwide report the food production two weeks ago that rated it the country's 41st-of-41 ranking, Reeder argues that national marketing firms have lured Iowa to test new products. "I've been in business a long time," Middle America's New York Representative Jack Keefe of Alaska, a Republican underdog. "What state would you pick as typical?"

Iowa Democrats are certainly typical in their reluctance to reveal their support of the party's crop of candidates. In fact, one caucus group is lobbying delegates to limit their caucus votes uncommitted to pave the way for drafting an uncommitted candidate—The New York Gov. Mario Cuomo—out of the convention. However they vote, Iowans are clearly anxious not to lose the relevance of their state's questionable name in the limelight. As one farm woman put it, "I come from Iowans, where there are always people who have a lot to say in this case, so we had better make the most of it."

Two enterprising Iowa businessmen have even jumped on the polling bandwagon. Prudence Norack, a former Republican lawyer who now operates Des Moines' only Thai restaurant, invites his patrons to step into a poll booth and post a bet to express their thoughts on the candidates. So accurate have his samplings been that *A Taste of Thailand* recently determined the race's leaders.

of the movement in full week before a Christmas Eve caucus. Last year, The Great Westenders, Iowa Cream Co.—based in Fairfield, Iowa—also decided to register on the caucuses. Montel-bus president Harry Kaplan dispatched a parade of flag-bedecked ice cream trucks to the state's 1,600 Polling Stations, through small towns. Customers could stop into a "tipping booth" to register their political preferences by favor for Hart, "Donna Rice Crane" for Dukakis, "Moosewhey Greenleaf."

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—NANCY MCKINSLD in Iowa

Dole: maintaining his lead over Bush

of the social security system. And last week, in the snail-bait of a rural hamlet, the state political survey created a client to serve young adults—none who had arrived to organize a two-day bus tour for Republican Mayor (Pat) Robertson. "Don't worry, guys," said the state's wackier mayor. "I've had them all here. I'll show you how to do it."

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A tense wait along the border

On Christmas Eve, 1986, Iranian forces launched a major assault on Basra, a sprawling Iraqi city near the southwestern border with Iran—a bloody five-month siege that eventually took 65,000 lives. Last month, with the arrival of cool winter weather, the Iranians threatened another offensive as the new-year war, and Iraqi troops braced for attack. But while Iran and Iraq forces advanced to the north, the expected offensive still had not occurred by last week. *National's* correspondent Carol Berger traveled the 400 km from Baghdad, near the nerve center of Basra, just 25 km from Iranian front lines. Her report.

In Baghdad, the government of President Saddam Hussein has worked hard to hide the grim reminders of war. Off-duty soldiers carry no guns. Military transport convoys are lined at the edge of the capital, far away from the crowded downtown. Despite those efforts, the war has brought unwanted bad thoughts and rising skepticism. The growing knowledge that young Iraqi soldiers are dying in battle. But even there, the regime has sought to lessen the public impact. Government staff routinely remove the so-called martyrs' banners, strung outside the homes of the dead in a gesture of public mourning. "We try to minimize the psychological burden," said Iraqi Prime Minister Hikmat Omar Muhammad, "to do our bit for the people sitting in Baghdad so that they can live with this war just as we were part of their life."

The 500 borders of war only appeared on the roads into the southern Baghdad of Iraq, traveling toward the beleaguered city of Basra. In the dead of winter, with the rain falling in grey sheets, the few remaining in largely deserted towns clearly suffered from

an overwhelming sense of boredom. Saddam's young soldiers, numbered by the shells, stood at the roadside, waiting for trucks to take them to a new posting along the 1,200-km Iran-

Iraq border with tank transportation and army trucks.

The signs of war were everywhere. Military personnel patrolled the deserted local villages, peering beyond



Poster of Hussein (below) Iranian tank, suffering from an overwhelming sense of boredom



numbers of men and tanks along 100 km of the main highway approaching Basra. Last month, Iranian forces attacked Iraq from Basra in that region in an apparent attempt to reach the highway. Further attempts have been expected, so the main highway was

the sagging mud walls for signs of an attack. Plots were neglected, cleared into mud after weeks of rain and troop movements. The picture windows of the few roadside cafes that served soldiers in Basra were masked with tape to reduce the risk of injury from shell-shattered glass. To decrease their exposure to the relentlessly fat terrain, Iraqi soldiers had constructed 20-foot-high earth walls around their ammunition dumps, transport depots and troop positions. Nine-chamber ports dotted the tops of these walls. Soldiers had also built 60-foot mounds from which rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns pointed toward the ground—ready to strike the Iranian heavy weapons employed in

previous attacks. Basra itself was relatively calm. Seven years of warfare have devastated the community that is Iraq's second-largest city. More than 300,000 residents have fled. Most of the remaining 1½ million civilians have shifted to the west side of

the city into the faded and overcrowded suburb of Jammariya, beyond the range of Iranian shelling. "What men have flooded that suburb with refuse-strewn waste water."

So for this winter, the shelling has been carefully intensified. But on Jan. 9 Iranian shells struck the city's center and its largest civilian hospital, killing eight people. That assault came in retaliation for an Iraqi attack on an Iranian oil terminal. Now the winter has become a war of nerves. Although Iraqis launched winter offensives in 1984 and in early and late 1986, many military observers believe that they have changed their tactics from massive attacks to limited strikes on strategic areas. As one military observer said, "The Iraqis want Iraq to over-come itself, to over-come the war." Referring to a major Iranian offensive, he added, "We are looking at a further period of attrition, of costly Iranian losses, but not on the scale of last year."

Despite that speculation, Basra cannot afford to relax. In the once-quiet heart of the city, along the Shatt Al-Arab waterway, soldiers manned anti-aircraft guns at street intersections. Houses of affluent residents and one-story nightclubs were abandoned. The scars of exploding shells were evident in the shored-up pavement and shattered cement walls. The few buildings that were still inhabited were heavily bombed with shrapnel. A man calling himself Ali, who ran a car repair shop from his damaged house, declared that he had no intention of leaving. "Where can I go?" On the outside wall of his house hung a faded poster of a soldier in a white uniform. It was a 15-year-old man who was killed in the fighting in 1984.

Like all wars, the conflict has touched and changed the children. Small youngsters, from families that were considered as able to leave, missed the deserted streets, enthusiastically mimicking the sounds of exploding shells. A 15-year-old boy graphically described the shrapnel injuries that a neighborhood child had suffered. Another boy talked about the fact that soldiers posted into the area were shooting the birds. Riyadh, an 11-year-old boy, asked, "Do they break in poor country?"

That grim performance has stirred to the remaining civilians. As a resident of Basra, Ali Tawfiq observed, "We have hope. Even though they are shelling, life is going on and people are coming here. It is better than the shelling of early last year. People expect that there will be offensive but they don't feel nervous because they are used to this." In Basra, war has become the normal way of life. □

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Magasin at his Port-au-Prince home: boycotting a "massacre of an election"

HAITI

A resounding no-show

Intentional opacity was all but nonexistent in Olivier, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark called last week's general election in Haiti a "miscarriage of the electoral process." In France, a foreign ministry spokesman said that the low turnout—estimated at less than 10 per cent of 2.3 million registered voters—rendered it practically meaningless. And in Washington, state department spokesman Charles Redman declared that the results were "blotched" by irregularities. The chorus of disapproval delighted critics of Haiti's military-led government. But Marc Bazin, one of four presidential candidates who withdrew from the race suspecting fraud "Gazda's decision not to recognize the conspiracy of an election tells Haitians that they are not alone in their struggle for justice."

The international reaction was a blow for the government of Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy, which clearly had hoped that the election would help ingrain its rule in raising the impoverished nation. The regime had already been hurt by a U.S. decision to suspend about \$96 million in aid after Namphy postponed general elections last November, citing an outbreak of election-related violence. After last week's vote, Redman said that the United States would not consider resending aid until Haiti made further steps toward democracy. For his part, Clark said that Canada would review its aid to Haiti, which

will amount to just under \$25 million this year.

Haitians showed little interest in the vote, the first to be completed since popular protests forced dictator Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier to flee the country in February, 1986. Some voters were taking part in a boycott called by opposition politicians. Others said that they feared a repeat of the violence in November, when armed gangs killed 34 people. Still others criticized Namphy for disbanding the country's electoral council and appointing new members of his own choosing before the election. On election day observers said that bribery and multiple voting were widespread. And criticism was clearly on someone. Louis Delort, a prominent opposition leader who had denounced the vote as a farce while visiting Canada and the United States, flew back to Haiti on Wednesday—and was promptly arrested.

By week's end, final election results were not available, but early returns showed former political science professor Leslie Magasin with a wide lead. Magasin, 51, is reported to have close links to the military. Namphy has pledged to hand over office to the elective winner within a month. But with support from only a small percentage of Haitians, Magasin—or whoever becomes the next president—will clearly owe his power to the army.

MARCIN GREG with MARK STEINLAMP in Port-au-Prince

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ISRAEL

Wielding a big club

The tactics changed, but the effort was no less brutal. Last week Israeli forces switched from bullets to clubs in their efforts to quell the Palestinian rioting that for six weeks has plagued the West Bank and Gaza Strip, held by the Israelis since the Six-Day War of 1967. "The first priority of the security forces," declared Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, "is to prevent violent demonstrations with force, power and blows. We will make it clear who is running the territories." As the casualty toll mounted, it became obvious that soldiers were taking him at his word. And according to Joshua Brillhart, military correspondent for the *Jewish Daily Post*, the logic behind the beatings was chillingly apparent. "A detainee sent to prison will be freed in 18 days unless the authorities have enough evidence to charge him," wrote Brillhart. "He may then resume stealing soldiers' food. If troops break his hands, he won't be able to steal for a month and a half."

At week's end, the rioting finally subsided in the face of the harsh Israeli response. Since the current began on Dec. 8, Israeli soldiers have shot and killed 38 Palestinians. And last week an Israeli blockade on refugee camps resulted in intermittent food shortages. The blockade, along with the reports of indiscriminate beatings by Israeli soldiers, provoked a new round of worldwide criticism. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called on Rabin to enter into peace negotiations. Because Israel enjoys the right of self-determination, Thatcher said, "you cannot have it yourself and deny it to others." And in Canada, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed dismay over the blockade and suggested that Canada could file a formal protest to Israel. "It is unacceptable," Clark declared. "Food should not be used as a weapon."

The results of the Israeli's new get-tough policy were readily apparent. In the crowded casualty ward of the Sheik Hospital, Gaza's largest medical centre, an Arab doctor claimed that medical staff had treated 800 beating victims since the beginning of the week, most of them suffered from broken elbows and knees, although three had fractured skulls. The doctor said that most of the casualties were boys and young men aged 12 to 20. And, he added, three pregnant mothers had aborted

after their babies had been tear-gassed.

There were also widespread reports—from Palestinians and independent relief workers—that Israeli soldiers have been going from house to house and indiscriminately beating Palestinians. Lying in his hospital bed in Gaza, 35-year-old Muhammad Ali, Muhammad displayed a fractured arm and leg. "The soldiers broke into my house," he claimed. "One of them asked me which hand I wrote with. I said, 'The right.' He said, 'Okay,' then smashed it." One UN relief worker in Gaza even claimed that his own family had been victimized. According to Ahmad Abu-Dhar, soldiers began hammering on the doors and windows of his house in the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza before dawn while the 30 members of his family were still asleep. "We woke up and said, 'What have we done?'" he recalled. "They just came in and started striking everyone. My father is 88 years old. They caught him by his neck and pushed him against the wall."

But if the Israeli tactics were clearly repressive, they were also effective. By week's end, observers reported only sporadic outbreaks of violence in the occupied territories. In Gaza, troops were everywhere—manning checkpoints at the entrances to towns, inspecting identity cards and patrolling streets. The roads were open with none of the improvised rock barriers and burning tires that characterized the confrontations when the rioting was at its height.

As a result, late last week the Israelis began easing the curfew they had imposed. Still, Israeli spokesmen continued to reject worldwide demands for an international peace conference to discuss the Palestinian issue, instead, via a call from UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar for Israel to "correct its practices" and find a political settlement. Explained one Israeli official: "As much as Israel feels that it is important for the peace process to continue, we are cautious about bringing our problems into the jurisdiction of other people's hands."

Critics contend that Israel's reluctance to find a lasting solution to the Palestinian question will only lead to new outbreaks of unrest. Shukh Ahmed Yassin, a Muslim preacher regarded as influential among young Palestinians in Gaza, told *Maariv's* "The present quiet is relative and temporary. The uprising will resume, although I can't predict what form it will take." Given the intensity of the recent rioting, the territories' time of truce seemed far from over.

—PETER KUYVENEN AND TREC SILVER IN GAZA

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CENTRAL AMERICA

Reagan's new thrust

Once again the White House grinded for battle. Latent or winning congressional approval of more military aid for the contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government, administration officials last week began an aggressive anti-Sandinista smouldering campaign. President Ronald Reagan himself wheeled out the heavy rhetoric, telling a group of civic leaders in Washington that the choice was between "a future of freedom and democracy for Nicaragua and its neighbors" and "revolution and unrest and a steady advance of Soviet military might toward our southern border." Administration officials, acknowledging growing opposition to Contra aid in Congress, tentatively set their request at about \$64 million, far less than originally planned. But before the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives votes on the issue Feb. 3—the current \$179 million in U.S. aid expires Feb. 29—Reagan's drive for hearts and minds is certain to intensify. "The President is certainly going to back on this," said Larry Birns of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs. "This is his war just as Vietnam was for Lyndon Johnson." The same kind of presidential obstinacy is at work.

What made the administration's latest contra-aid campaign even more controversial was its timing. Just the day before the White House announced its decision to seek more aid, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Somoza had agreed to several key concessions to comply with the regional peace accord signed in August by the leaders of five Central American countries. On Jan. 16, at the group's summit meeting in San José, Costa Rica, Ortega announced a series of eleven-hour measures: the suspension of a six-year state of emergency, direct talks with contra leaders, and amnesty for political prisoners after a negotiated ceasefire. In Miami, the contra's political leaders agreed to begin ceasefire talks in San José on Jan. 20.

But the rapid negative response from Reagan sides clearly angered administration critics. "They're afraid," said Democratic Representative Terry Gentry of California, "it proves that the White House does not want peace in Central America." If nothing else, Ortega's concessions amounted at least to a temporary reprieve to the endangered plan of Costa Rican



Contras receiving new supplies; (below) Reagan—an endangered peace plan

President Oscar Arias Sánchez that won him the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize. The plan—signed by leaders of El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica—was designed to end all the area's bloody civil wars under one spreading olive branch, including regional ceasefire and a halt to foreign support for rebels. But while noncompletion was apparent—Honduran officials have continued to allow the contra to launch attacks from their soil—the heart of the criticism fell on Nicaragua. At the San José summit two weeks ago, the other four countries—argued on by U.S. officials who had feared the area the work before—blamed the Sandinistas for nurturing civil rights, supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and plotting a major military buildup.

Even Ortega's latest-aid move met with a cautious response. Miguel Gordón Olveda y Bravo, who has acted as a mediator in the war, said that, while there was talk of demilitarization, "it has not yet happened." That was apparent last week when Nicaraguan security police detained a dozen opposition leaders for up to 30 hours. Afterward, the detainees reported that they had been questioned about a meeting they had recently held with contra leaders in Guatemala.

It remains uncertain whether these heavy-handed tactics will undermine whatever goodwill Ortega gained with

his concessions. The chief target of his moves was clearly the ongoing contra-aid vote. And the Sandinistas followed up by offering to form an international commission—which would include members of the U.S. Republican and Democratic parties—in monitor Masagaja's compliance with its pledge to grant full political rights to ex-contras in the event of a ceasefire.

For Reagan, the stakes are unquestionably high. By the terms of a deal worked out last year with Congress, legislators will act quickly on the contra-

aid request, but if the bid is rejected, the White House agreed not to submit another request in 1988. As a result, with only one year left in office, Reagan faces his last chance to continue military support to the rebels. Capitol Hill observers say that, particularly after the damaging Iran-contra scandal, the vote on new contra aid is likely to be close. Predicted are Central American diplomats "if Ortega can keep the negotiations with the contra-

rebels open until after the February 3 vote, I do not think Reagan will win more money for the contra." Harassing what remains of his disheveled party, Ronald Reagan will try to prove that prophecy wrong.

—BOB LEVY with CHRIS HILL and in San José and LARRY AUSTIN in Washington

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The Osler affair

The board of directors' meeting held on the morning of Dec. 14 was an unusual one. It had been more than six months since the 12 directors of Osler Inc., a 300-year-old Toronto-based brokerage firm, had met formally as a board. Inside Osler's luxurious boardroom, the 31 Toronto-based directors were welcomed by the familiar voices of the company's Montreal-based officers, Michel Gaudet and Robert Carrier, as a speaker phone. Osler's usually pragmatic chairman and chief executive officer, Ronald (Lan) Gaudet, entered the room amblerly and stood nervously behind his chair. "I am very surprised," Gaudet declared, "in coming to this decision that Osler did not have enough capital to carry on its day-to-day business. The president and I are on our way to advise the Toronto Stock Exchange, and I have little doubt that they will meet the business down."

With that admission, Gaudet set into motion one of the most extensive trading investigations ever conducted on Bay Street. Osler's directors learned about the company's capital shortfall for the first time on Dec. 14. Three days before, a disgruntled official of a client of Osler's Canadian Co-operative Credit Society (COCO), was informed that the broker would renege on a deal. As a result, the credit society and the federal government warned the exchange on Dec. 14 that there was a looming crisis at the brokerage firm.

Immediately, the officials appeared Clarkson Gordon to examine Osler's books, and a special committee of the exchange's board of governors approved a \$10-million loan from an industry piggybank fund. Meanwhile, following Gaudet's stunning announcement, exchange officials asked for—and received—his resignation and that of two other senior company officials, president Paul Cohen and Patrick Anthony



Deck, Gaudet (below) some investigations after a stunning announcement.

(Tony) Chomait, an executive vice-president. The TSE's investigation into why the company lost \$65 million in eight months focused on the close relationship between Osler and COCO.

Already, Osler's corporate data has been all but decided. In mid-December, the exchange appointed Robert Morgan, a former TSE governor, as the firm's chief executive. Morgan hastily suspended the sale of Osler's retail branches and most of its assets to Toronto-based securities firm Michael Dobson Ltd. for an undisclosed amount. However, that deal, scheduled to close last week, had not been signed by Saturday night.

Although both the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC)—the provincial body that regulates much of Canada's securities industry—and the TSE have refused to comment on the investigations, one official close to the inquiry confirmed that they are focusing on the trading activities of Osler during an

eight-month period from April 1987, to last December. The TSE has alleged in affidavits submitted to the Ontario Superior Court in part of a receivership action, commenced on Jan. 8, that two separate transactions produced losses of \$55 million and between \$9 million and \$10 million, which wiped out the firm's \$15-million capitalization.

The investigation has already uncovered what the officials called certain "irregularities," and that in turn prompted the OSC to place Osler into receivership on Jan. 8. Morgan's list learned that, since then, several other agencies, including the OSC, the Ontario Provincial Police and the federal superintendent of financial institutions, have become participants in the investigation. And this week, the OSC, under chairman Stanley Beck, is scheduled to begin its first hearing into the matter.

Osler's problems began last April, when the company suffered an estimated \$6-million loss on a large securities purchase by one of Osler's local brokers. According to two senior officials at Osler, who asked not to be identified, Gaudet found out about the loss in mid-April and decided not to inform the TSE because the amount represented Osler's total capitalization.

The Osler officials said that if Gaudet had informed the TSE, it probably would have put the company into receivership.

As a result, Gaudet arranged to contribute the loss by selling treasury bills to COCO at above-market prices, according to the Osler officials. In that way, Gaudet could take the loss off his company's books. The arrangement, which is legal, would require Gaudet to



buy back the bonds at a premium later. At the same time, Osler's accounts, Coopers & Lybrand, were conducting their annual audit, which began in late March. Coopers' documents submitted by Madelon's show that the transactions with COCO were real only on contracts or receipts were entered into Osler's financial books. That, they say, is why Osler's auditors and the TSE, which conducted its annual surprise examination of Osler last August, did not uncover any irregularities in November and December alone. Osler and the credit society repaid in three deals that repaid the broker to buy back treasury bills for a total of \$473 million. Then, on Dec. 11, the credit society's senior managers discovered from affidavits at Osler that the broker did not have enough money to buy back \$355 million in treasury bills.

At the time of Osler's default, the credit society's associates, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, were conducting their year-end audit but had not noticed any irregularities in the books. Since then, Ralph Bell, director of the trust, has and investment companies division of the federal superintendent's office, which regulates the credit society, confirmed that "a series of transactions have been identified" by the department's team of seven investigators who examined COCO's books during an emergency examination the week of Dec. 14.

That investigation began immediately after the credit society informed Bell of the problems with Osler. Finance Minister Michael Wilson and Thomas Hicks, minister of state for financial institutions, also were informed about the investigations. According to Bell, a department official has been present at COCO and will report the credit society's findings back to Wilson. And COCO's board of directors is scheduled to meet this week to discuss the internal review, conducted during the past few weeks.

Meanwhile, the credit society's senior market trader, Thomas Bourne, has been suspended from work pending COCO's review, according to people close to the matter. Saul G. A. Vaters, vice president of finance at COCO, "He has not been dismissed, but he is not in the office until the investigation is complete." Officials said that the credit society may have been a participant in dealings between Osler and COCO.

While Bay Street issues with rumors, securities regulators have taken the lead in attempting to discover what went wrong at Osler. The TSE, police agencies have received briefings from the OSC but have not launched investigations of their own. But industry regulators caution that more revelations may emerge.

—TERESA TREMPER AND JOHN DALLA
Bureau

Signs of prosperity ahead

During his 20 years as a farm implement dealer in Strathroy, Ont., 75 km north of Regina, Ray Erickson has seen drought, insects and early frosts devastate western Canadian grain farmers. And in the past two years, plummeting wheat prices have again sent shock waves through the Saskatchewan economy. Erickson said that he has just completed his worst year ever in the implement business, with sales down by 40 per cent from their peak in 1985. And the chances of a recovery in 1988

will remain stable. On the other hand, world prices for such commodities as nickel, copper, aluminum and forest products have been rising, while oil and a star of gas prices have stabilized.

In a prebudget interview with *Maclean's* federal finance minister Michael Wilson supported the changing consensus that Canada will experience a sixth consecutive year of economic growth. But with his fourth budget due in less than a month, he was reluctant to make specific predictions. Said Wilson: "We should have a very



New Scotia industry behavies six consecutive years of economic growth

are airtight. Said Erickson: "You have that major threat now starting to turn around in the United States for farmers. That's what we're counting on." But the prospects for the rest of the country in 1988 are much brighter.

Most bank and other private-sector economists predict that the Canadian economy will grow by about 2.5 per cent this year, down from the robust expansion of about 3.5 per cent in 1987, but still healthy. They also expected that the October stock market crash has had little or no lasting effect on the activities of consumers or business executives. Housing starts are expected to fall to roughly 160,000 this year, from 220,000 in 1987, their highest level in a decade, and consumer spending will drop slightly. But unemployment, inflation and interest rates

good year. I think the biggest risks on the horizon today are outside our borders. The American [budget and trade] deficits and the overall problem of world debt," Wilson added that many domestic companies will begin restructuring their operations to become more competitive with Americans. Some under fire trade, while outside investors will begin to look more favorably at Canada as a place to put their money. While Wilson was reserved due to his upcoming budget, Bank of Canada governor John Crow said a Commerce Department last week that Canadian interest rates must remain slightly higher than U.S. rates in order to keep inflation down.

Despite its enormous size, the U.S. economy has experienced over-increasing trade deficits since 1980. Indeed,

Investor society over the trade deficit was one major cause of October's market crash. The deficit for 1987 is expected to reach a record \$224 billion, but there are signs that a turnaround is under way. In November the monthly deficit fell to \$37 billion from October's record \$204-billion trade shortfall. Said Peter Menzies, an economist with the Washington-based National Economic Association, "We are not going into a recession. All in all, 1988 should be a year of ample growth."

Sustained economic growth in the United States is a critical factor in the outlook for export-reliant Canadian industries. British Columbia's lumber industry experienced buoyant sales in 1987 largely because of a healthy 1.64 million housing starts in the United States. Industry experts now forecast up to 1.7 million housing starts in 1988. Meanwhile, the Atlantic fishing industry is also heavily reliant on U.S. sales and it could be adversely affected if the Canadian dollar continues to strengthen against the greenback. Said Gordon Campling, president of Halifax-based National Sea Products Ltd., Canada's largest fish-processing company: "I am not predicting gloom and doom. It'll just be a more balanced year."

Most observers are also forecasting a status quo performance from Ontario's auto industry and Alberta's oil industry, both of which are critically important to their provincial economies. The Big Three automakers—General Motors of Canada Ltd., Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. and Chrysler Canada Ltd.—are cutting for total car sales, including imports, of 146 million to 1.07 million. By comparison, car sales to the end of November, 1987, totaled 862,073, while 1986 sales surpassed 1.04 million.

In the energy sector, oil and gas companies drilled about 6,000 wells across western Canada last year, about half the record number drilled in 1983, and members of the Canadian Association of Oilfield Drilling Contractors predict little change for 1988.

Consumer spending is expected to decline significantly this year from 1987 levels because Canadians have spent heavily on such big-ticket items as cars, furniture and appliances since 1985. By the end of 1987 personal savings rates had dropped to about eight per cent of disposable income from almost 18 per cent in 1984. As a result, consumers will cut back in order to replenish their savings. But with the recent rebound in Canada's manufacturing and resource industries, the economy is expected to perform strongly well into 1988.

—PARRY JENNER with correspondence reports

A personal nightmare

The stock transaction was extremely simple and modest in size. On Jan. 14 last year, Peter Blake, a prominent Montreal lawyer and former president of the national Progressive Conservative party, bought 1,000 shares in a growing data communications firm called Memotec Data Inc. for \$10.50 each. One month later the federal government announced the sale of Tele-globe Canada, which handles all Canadian overseas telephone calls, to Memotec for \$486 million. The Montreal company's share price promptly soared to \$81, but Blake's profit quickly turned

Tele-globe. But the investment opportunity did not make its decision public until Feb. 11. Although Blake had bought his Memotec shares the previous month, the securities commission investigations charged him after learning that other lawyers from his firm—Gordon Blake—had helped promote Memotec's bid for Tele-globe.

Indeed, Memotec chairman Eric Baker testified that on Nov. 15, 1986, he called Blake and informed him that Memotec was interested in submitting a bid for Tele-globe. (Other evidence revealed that after that telephone discussion, Blake called a senior aide to Barbara McGloughlin, minister of state for privatization, requesting information on the sale. The prosecution also subpoenaed Charles McMillan, who testified that on Dec. 18, 1986, while he was a policy adviser in the Prime Minister's Office, he received a telephone call from Blake asking about the Jan. 8, 1987, bidding deadline.)

Blake testified that he had decided in August, 1986, to sell his Financial Trustee shares in order to buy shares of Memotec and Ontario-based Union Security Systems Ltd. His broker, Colin Adair, advised him to keep the Financial Trustee stock until it reached \$18 to \$20 a share. Blake testified that Adair sold the Financial Trustee shares on Jan. 15, 1987, for \$19 apiece and a day later bought 1,000 Memotec shares and 3,000 Union S shares. Said Blake: "The buying was entirely coincidental."

The defense concluded its case on Thursday, Jan. 21, by calling three prominent members of the federal Liberal party as character witnesses. Among them was former cabinet minister and Montreal Exchange president Eric Korman, who said that knowing Memotec was bidding on Tele-globe would not have affected Memotec share prices because the company was not considered a long shot. Although testimony for the trial ended Friday, Judge Yves Lacombe will not likely render a decision for several weeks.

—DAN BUCKLE in Montreal



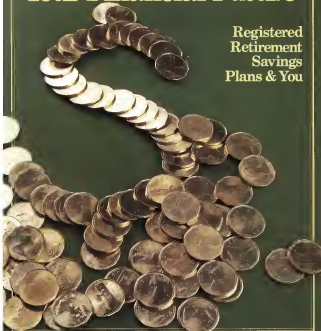
Blake gave prominent character witnesses.

into a personal nightmare. The Quebec Securities Commission later charged Blake and six others with insider trading. Last week during five days of testimony before a Montreal Superior Court justice, Blake pleaded not guilty to the charge and testified that his timely purchase of Memotec stock was pure coincidence.

The securities commission launched its investigation after 30,000 Memotec shares changed hands on Feb. 5, 1987, at the Montreal Exchange and the price jumped \$1 per share to \$12. By comparison, only 3,725 Memotec shares were traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange on that same day. Directors at the Canada Development Investment Corp. recommended—also on Feb. 5—that the federal cabinet accept Memotec's bid for

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the need to preserve valuable retirement savings by choosing wisely from a variety of RRSP options.

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In fact, many Canadians are first attracted by the immediate tax savings stemming from RRSPs. But financial advisers caution that reducing the taxpayer's take each year shouldn't be the prime motivation behind RRSP investing; building capital for a comfortable retirement should take priority. While it is true that you can benefit from a tax break without paying much attention to where your RRSP money is going, if you want your investment to grow to its full potential you must pay close attention to changing rules and the increasing number of RRSP possibilities—especially with competition for retirement dollars heating up in the wake of deregulation of Canada's financial services industry.

Making the right choices takes homework. That's where this special supplement will help. Use it to get started thinking about your RRSP contribution, whether you're close to retirement or years away. On the following pages you'll find valuable information about the changing RRSP scene and what it means to you.

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average annual inflation rate of six per cent).

Now let's look at how much you can accumulate within an RRSP, where earnings on your investment grow and compound untaxed by tax. If you were to contribute \$7,500 annually to an RRSP paying 10 per cent interest,

at the end of 30 years it would be worth \$1,357,076. While that seems like a princely sum, by contributing for another five years you could boost the total to \$2,235,951.

But why RRSPs instead of other investments? The answer is simple: RRSPs offer protection against inflation and taxes that few other investments can. For an idea of their effectiveness, consider the results of investing \$7,500 yearly outside a tax-sheltered environment. Assuming a top combined federal-provincial marginal tax rate of 45 per cent—which is likely under tax reform—you would have only \$793,239 after 35 years. That's \$1,462,712 less than is an RRSP.

Of course, not everybody will—or can—invest that much. For members of company pension plans, limits are lower (see How Much Can You Contribute?). But even annual contributions of \$3,500 will grow to \$1,043,444 after 35 years—compared with \$370,176 at today's 45 per cent. And remember, you'll save tax money today.

How much? If you are in a 45-per-cent marginal tax bracket, a \$7,500 contribution will add an extra \$5,375 to your tax refund. A \$3,500 investment will save \$1,575 in taxes. While that in itself may be an attractive reason for most Canadians to invest in RRSPs, don't lose sight of their real value: building retirement savings.

If you're nearing retirement, you don't need to be reminded of the comforts of sizeable savings. But if you're young and haven't already invested in an RRSP, you may question why anyone should be in a hurry to ponder a retirement that is years away. Again, the answer is simple: the sooner retirement planning begins, the sooner savings can grow.

The tables in this supplement demonstrate the high costs of not contributing early. Consider an annual \$3,500 contribution, for example. If you have only 30 years to save until retirement, you will accumulate \$288,500 at an annual return of 10 per cent. But 35 years of contributions will provide \$1,043,444—a difference

of \$822,905. Obviously, then, beginning late could translate into a substantial drop in your standard of retirement living. Exactly how much you will need depends on your goals, but experts estimate that if you are between 40 and 60 years of age you will require 65 to 80 per cent of your earnings to live satisfactorily in your golden years.

Starting early has another advantage: if you have to alter your financial strategy for a few years—to pay off a mortgage or raise children, for example—at least a start will have been made on retirement planning. In addition, that money will grow even though yearly contributions might be interrupted.

GROWTH OF \$7,500 INVESTED AT 10%

END-OF-YEAR	INSIDE RRSP WITH NO TAX	OUTSIDE RRSP 45% TAX*
1	\$ 8,250	\$ 7,912
2	\$ 17,325	\$ 16,260
3	\$ 27,308	\$ 25,067
5	\$ 50,367	\$ 44,100
10	\$ 131,484	\$ 101,876
15	\$ 262,123	\$ 177,309
20	\$ 472,519	\$ 275,896
25	\$ 811,363	\$ 404,745
30	\$ 1,357,076	\$ 573,146
35	\$ 2,235,951	\$ 793,239

*Assumes a typical top federal-provincial marginal rate, including government surcharges, that might be expected after tax reform.



MAKING RRSPs WORK

Sorting out the best ways to make use of RRSPs is never easy. A year seldom passes without the federal government tinkering with the rules that govern retirement savings plans,

and this year is certainly no different. Consider contributing to RRSPs are caught in a web between the changing rules of tax reform and the old system of taxation. This supplement deals

with the old and the new. But first, an examination of the basics of RRSPs is in order.

When you invest in RRSPs you are in a sense borrowing money from the government and handing it over to a trustee—usually a financial institution—to provide for your retirement through tax-deferred growth. The repayment of the "loan" comes in the form of taxes paid at a later date, but it is likely you will never pay as much as you "borrowed." That's because RRSP money is customarily withdrawn when earnings, and consequently tax rates, are low. Through proper financial management, and by taking advantage of gradual payout plans to spread the tax burden, the full benefits of RRSPs can be realized.

It is worth noting, too, that there is no reason to restrict yourself to one RRSP. The rules and the types of investments chosen depend on personal factors. If the need arises, you can transfer your RRSP assets from one institution, or one plan, to another—subject to the restrictions of each investment.

But no matter how many RRSPs you opt for, it is imperative to know how the game is played. Federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson has rewritten the rule book under his plan for tax reform—and in many ways RRSPs became more valuable players.

Perhaps the most important effect tax reform has on RRSPs is to make them more attractive. This new appeal comes not so much from changes in RRSPs as from the elimination or reduction of other tax shelters. When all is said and done, RRSPs remain one of the best ways to not only protect current income from tax but to shelter earnings.

You don't have to be a big-time investor to feel the difference tax reform makes. Under Ottawa's new rules, the popular yearly \$1,000 tax deduction for certain varieties of interest and dividend income—including bank account interest—no longer exists. As a result, one of the best ways to retain a tax break on that income is to shelter it in an RRSP.

More money now More money later..



Guaranteed.

With a Guaranty Trust "Best Rate" GIC-RRSP

More money now because not only can you defer some of your RRSP taxes but we can even apply you up to \$7,500 in monetary year contribution. Then you receive more money later when full tax relief by which some you should have received your own share.

More money later because our "Best Rate" GIC-RRSP guarantees the highest rates among the major banks and trust companies.

And since both your principal and interest are guaranteed for the full term, an investment could be more secure.

Guaranty Trust's Best Rate you might want to consider a Daily Income RRSP in tax-sheltered savings (invested in Equity, Income and Mortgage Funds, plus special and Self-Directed Plans). The tax deadline for gifts is February 29th this year so hurry. Call your personal Guaranty Trust branch and inquire about extended terms and/or 15 month 1% bonus GIC-RRSP.

Guaranty Trust
CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY
Member Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation

Tax deadline February 29. Why wait?

Guaranty Trust's Best Rate you might want to consider a Daily Income RRSP in tax-sheltered savings (invested in Equity, Income and Mortgage Funds, plus special and Self-Directed Plans). The tax deadline for gifts is February 29th this year so hurry. Call your personal Guaranty Trust branch and inquire about extended terms and/or 15 month 1% bonus GIC-RRSP.

*The Toronto office is located at 100 King Street West, Suite 1000. Other offices are located in various cities across Canada. For more information, contact your local Guaranty Trust branch.

For frequent investors, RRSPs may also become a far more important aspect of financial strategy. With a new lower limit on the amount of lifetime capital gains that is exempt from tax, RRSPs' gain now appeal. The lower exemption—\$100,000 instead of the originally scheduled \$500,000—means those looking to minimize taxes after reaching the lifetime limit may want to rely more on RRSPs.

Although most reform measures don't come into effect until the 1988 tax year, the overhaul of the tax system can alter your plans for contributions for the 1987 tax year (which can be made until February 29). Because tax rates are higher for 1987 than they will be for 1988 and beyond, it makes sense to ensure a greater tax saving by contributing as much as possible for the 1987 tax year.

HOW MUCH CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE?

To prevent a good thing from getting out of hand, the federal government long ago decided to limit the yearly amount Canadians can contribute to their RRSPs. And it has since been changing these limits regularly.

How much you can contribute depends on whether you belong to a registered pension plan. If you don't, your limit for the 1987 and 1988 tax years is the lesser of \$7,500 or 20 per cent of earned income. If you are a member of a pension plan your maximum allowed contribution is the lesser of \$3,500 or 20 per cent of earned income, minus any amounts contributed to the pension plan in other words, if you paid \$1,000 into your company pension plan this year you will be allowed to contribute as much as \$2,500 to your RRSP.

Originally, the limits were to rise, beginning in the 1988 tax year. Then, as part of its tax reform package, Ottawa decided to delay increased limits until 1989, when the maximum for those not belonging to pension plans will rise to \$8,500 and subsequently increase gradually to \$15,500 by 1996. Furthermore, contributions in 1989 and beyond will be limited to 18 per cent of the previous year's earnings.

New provisions will apply to pension plan members as well. A complex formula will be used to

determine how much members of defined-benefit pension plans will be allowed to contribute to RRSPs. The federal government, in co-operation with employers, will notify plan members of their maximum each year.

Another twist in the world of RRSPs is a new carry-forward provision. Beginning in the 1989 tax year—not 1988, as originally scheduled—contributions allowances not used in any year can be carried forward for up to seven

MAXIMUM RRSP CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR NON-MEMBERS OF COMPANY PENSION PLANS)

TAX YEAR	DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION EARNINGS LIMIT	% OF EARNINGS LIMIT	EARNINGS NEEDED TO MAXIMIZE CONTRIBUTION
1987	\$ 7,500	20%	\$37,500
1988	\$ 7,500	20%	\$37,500
1989	\$ 8,500	18%	\$42,500
1990	\$10,500	18%	\$52,500
1991	\$11,500	18%	\$57,500
1992	\$12,500	18%	\$62,500
1993	\$13,500	18%	\$67,500
1994	\$14,500	18%	\$72,500
1995	\$15,500	18%	\$77,500



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For the past two decades, it has been one of the best performing mutual funds anywhere.

But what's most important to you is that we believe that few other RRSP-eligible funds can compare with Industrial Growth Fund over that long-term period.

Since its inception in December of 1967, Industrial Growth has averaged a full 16.8% in annual compound returns.

And our conservative investment management has produced consistent results year-to-year, too. The 12 months ending November 30, 1987 are a perfect example. Despite one of the more dramatic market declines on record, Industrial Growth Fund was still up by 5.6%.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FUND'S PERFORMANCE: THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT

TWENTY YEAR	16.8%
TEN YEAR	16.4%
FIVE YEAR	15.2%
THREE YEAR	13.8%
ONE YEAR	5.6%

Compare performance — for 20 years and for other periods. Compare consistency. Compare management. The difference is real.

For this year's RRSP investment, why settle for anything less than Industrial Growth Fund?

Because we want you to have your cake and eat it too.

For full information on Industrial Growth Fund, contact your investment fund dealer or stockbroker. Or return the coupon below.

PUTTING THE FIGURES IN PERSPECTIVE

All figures to November 30, 1987 are average annual compound returns based upon the net amount invested and include reinvestment of dividends. Rates of return are calculated before deduction of RRSP administration fees (maximum \$75 per year). Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. Any offer is made only by prospectus, which (1) states complete details of all fees; (2) please read it before making your purchase and return it for *free* information.

The Industrial Group of Funds

☐ Please send me further information on an Industrial Growth Fund RRSP.

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ADDRESS _____
PHONE (HOME) _____ PHONE (OFFICE) _____
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100 Bloor Street West, 4th Floor Toronto M5S 2B4
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years. So if you put only \$5,000 of your 1989 contribution limit of \$5,500 into an RRSP, you can contribute the remaining \$500 at any time during the next seven years.

This doesn't mean you should defer contributions, however. For those who make the maximum contribution each year, the benefits of compounding earnings are greater. And for many, the immediate tax savings realized by contributing yearly, rather than putting a larger lump sum into RRSPs every few years, will be larger.

Waiting until the last minute to make a yearly contribution can also be expensive. Not only will you be hard-pressed to make a proper decision if you procrastinate, you stand to lose in the process. By investing \$5,500 (at a 16 per cent annual rate of return) at the beginning of the year instead of waiting until late February of the following year, you would be \$241,453 ahead after 35 years.

Incidentally, RRSP funds deposited until 60 days from the beginning of any calendar year

can be applied to the preceding tax year or the current year. Normally the contribution deadline for the preceding year is March 1, but in the 1988 leap year it falls on February 29.

You might also consider contributing to your spouse's plan. Rules allow placement of all or part of an individual's yearly RRSP allowance in a spousal RRSP. This can be especially handy at withdrawal time if one spouse is expected to have a lower tax rate, since tax is attributed to the person who holds the plan, not the contributor.

HOW \$100 GROWS COMPOUNDED ANNUALLY

YEAR	6%	8%	10%	12%	16%	20%
2	\$112.36	\$116.64	\$121.00	\$125.44	\$134.56	\$144.00
3	\$119.10	\$125.97	\$133.10	\$140.49	\$156.09	\$172.80
5	\$133.82	\$146.93	\$161.05	\$176.23	\$210.03	\$248.83
10	\$179.08	\$215.89	\$250.37	\$310.58	\$441.14	\$618.17
20	\$320.71	\$466.10	\$672.75	\$964.63	\$1,946.07	\$3,833.76
30	\$574.35	\$1,006.27	\$1,744.94	\$2,995.99	\$8,584.98	\$23,737.63
35	\$768.61	\$1,478.54	\$2,810.25	\$5,279.96	\$18,031.38	\$59,066.83

This table illustrates the growth of an investment of various rates of return when income or gains are reinvested each year.



THE CHOICE IS YOURS

Whether you're a seasoned investor or making your first foray into the world of RRSPs, it pays to know what is available. Making the right choice can mean a more comfortable retirement and less worry. The following outline of the major types of plans and their features will help you make the decisions that work for you.

Savings plans These plans resemble a typical bank account,

only funds grow untouched by tax until withdrawals are made. Although interest rates tend to be lower than those for other RRSP investments, savings plans offer liquidity and safety of capital.

Daily-interest RRSPs, available at most banks, trust companies and credit unions, are among the most popular savings plans. Their flexible structure also allows regular contributions throughout the year. In most

cases, withdrawals can be made at any time, so this type of RRSP is an excellent choice for investors who wish to wait before committing themselves to a long-term strategy.

Guaranteed investment certificates and term deposits For safety-conscious investors looking for a higher rate of interest, registered GICs and term deposits are the answer. However, there is a tradeoff—to

A high-powered career is great for now but I sure don't want to be doing this forever. I want to travel, enjoy life and have enough money to maintain my lifestyle even after I stop working. That's why I do insist that the money I earn now work as hard for me as I work for it.

Won't accept second best. Any RRSP will give you tax savings, so like many people I took what I thought was the easy way out and brought mine from the bank. Then I talked to a good friend who had placed his money into the Trimark Canadian Fund in 1983. His investment of \$10,000 had grown to \$23,313 in just five years.* That was enough for me. I don't accept second best in any thing else, so why should I earn less money in my RRSP fund?

Trimark puts me in control. Last year I decided to transfer my RRSP to Trimark. They took care of all the paperwork and sent me my receipt for income tax on time. Then

they sent me periodic updates on my fund's performance, and when I call, their customer service people are always there to help. And now that Trimark has three RRSP eligible funds, I'm in total control of my fund. I can spread my investment between the Trimark Canadian Fund, the Trimark Interest Fund, the Trimark Income Growth Fund to give me the earnings I want with the security I need for my capital. **Easy as one, two, three.**

I had to learn the hard way about Trimark's performance, choice, convenience and for you it's so much easier. Simply fill out the form below and send it in. Before long you will be earning a high return on your RRSP fund, as easy as one, two, three.

*Source: 1988 November 30, 1987



Put you in control of your RRSP fund. While we take control of the paperwork.

Trimark RRSP Fund		
1	2	3
How can we contact you? Name _____	Indicate the Trimark RRSP eligible fund that best describes you: <input type="checkbox"/> Trimark Canadian Fund: A portfolio of growth-oriented Canadian stocks and bonds. <input type="checkbox"/> Trimark Interest Fund: High yield Canadian interest income with relatively low capital risk. <input type="checkbox"/> Trimark Income Growth Fund: High dividend stocks and high yield bonds that provide a steadily growing income for your RRSP fund.	Take care that the form gets to us as quickly as possible. Trimark Investment Management Inc. One First Canadian Place Suite 1550-01 Two SP Toronto, Ontario M5X 1A5 Vancouver (416) 332-0860 Montreal (416) 360-7180 Montreal (514) 461-1718
Address _____		
Tel. No. _____	Box _____	

I DON'T INTEND TO WORK THIS HARD ALL MY LIFE. THAT'S WHY I SWITCHED TO A TRIMARK RSP.

earn more interest, you must lock in your investment for a specified period of time. If you choose one of these plans, available from banks and trust companies, you must commit yourself to investing for anywhere from a few months to five years.

In most cases, such investments are non-redeemable, which means they can't be cashed before they mature. With a redeemable investment, on the other hand, you can withdraw your funds before maturity, but at a penalty the bank or trust company may reduce the interest rate paid. So for investors who have no qualms about making a commitment, non-redeemable GICs and term deposits are a good bet. And the longer the term of the investment, the higher the interest rate.

When purchasing a GIC or term deposit, be sure you know how earned interest will be treated. Some plans automatically reinvest interest at the rate paid by the GIC or term deposit. Others reinvest interest in a fluctuating-rate daily-interest savings account.

Mutual funds: Over the years, the variety and selection of mutual funds available to Canadian investors have increased dramatically. Today, RRSP-eligible funds offer the chance to invest in everything from stocks to money-market instruments. Mutual funds fall into three general categories: equity funds, fixed-income funds and balanced funds.

Equity funds invest mainly in the shares of companies listed on stock exchanges. Most equity funds lay into a range of stocks, but some specialized funds concentrate on narrow selections such as gold or energy stocks. Income funds generally invest in a mix of bonds, money market instruments, mortgages and other income-earning investments. Balanced funds combine the features of equity and income funds.

All funds have at least one thing in common: professional managers look after your investments and invest as they see fit. You contribute to the pool by purchasing units, or shares, in the fund.

The value of each unit then fluctuates, much like the value of a stock, according to the performance of the fund's investments. The number of units you own, multiplied by the current unit value, represents the worth of your holdings.

Mutual fund investment expense comes at a price. Most funds charge an annual management fee, usually ranging up to 2.5 per cent of your total assets. Some also charge sales commissions, or loads, on transactions. A commission charged on the amount you invest is known as a "front-end load," while a commission on amounts withdrawn is a "back-end" load.

In the end, your choice of funds should depend on your goals and the degree of risk you are willing to assume. An income fund, for example, offers security of capital but less chance of massive gains. An equity fund is the opposite, offering the prospect of higher gains in return for greater risk.

Mutual funds are offered by banks, trust companies, financial planners, investment counselling firms, life insurance companies and mutual fund organizations themselves. Not all funds qualify for an RRSP, so be sure the one you pick is eligible.

Life insurers' RRSPs: To compete with other financial institutions in the lucrative RRSP market, the life insurance industry has created innovative products that on the surface appear similar to other deposit or investment RRSPs. However, the mechanics of life insurers' plans are slightly different. When you invest in certain insurance company RRSPs you are in essence purchasing a deferred annuity, or an agreement by the insurance company to provide you with regular payments at a later date. The payments, usually received when you retire, are then taxed as income.

Insurance company RRSPs come in two main varieties: guaranteed-interest investments, which are similar to GICs and term deposits, and pooled funds, which invest in securities in much the same way as mutual funds.



YOUR RETIREMENT IS IN THE BALANCE



An Excel Balanced RRSP changes as your age changes. And with no "up-front" Sales Commission, all of your money goes to work for you from day one.

BALANCED RRSPs THAT CHANGE WITH YOU

Everyone's capital and investment needs change with age. That's why an Excel Balanced RRSP allows the flexibility to create an RRSP perfectly balanced for you.

In your twenties or mid-thirties, your RRSP should strive for the largest possible return. From then until you turn 50, your RRSP should be balanced between capital growth and capital preservation. After 50, your RRSP should concentrate on very secure, constant return investments.

A BALANCED RRSP CAN CHANGE WITH YOUR NEEDS

	AGE 20-30	AGE 30-50	AGE 50 AND OVER
EXCEL CANADIAN BOND FUND	80%	40%	60%
*EXCEL MONEY MARKET FUND	30%	20%	20%
EXCEL CANADIAN EQUITY FUND	60%	40%	20%

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1S9
Outside Ontario: 1-800-363-8990
(Toronto: 865-4181)

GROWTH OF \$3,500 ANNUAL RRSP CONTRIBUTIONS

END OF YEAR	8%	10%	12%
1	\$ 3,780	\$ 3,850	\$ 3,920
2	\$ 7,862	\$ 8,085	\$ 8,310
3	\$ 12,271	\$ 12,744	\$ 13,228
5	\$ 22,176	\$ 23,505	\$ 24,903
10	\$ 54,759	\$ 61,359	\$ 68,791
15	\$102,635	\$122,324	\$146,136
20	\$172,980	\$220,509	\$282,446
25	\$276,340	\$378,636	\$522,689
30	\$428,211	\$630,302	\$946,024
35	\$651,367	\$1,043,444	\$1,692,121

Self-directed RRSPs. With a self-directed RRSP, you make the investment decisions. While this type of plan allows plan holders to develop their own strategies for the growth of retirement funds, it performs only as well as your investment talents (and those of your advisors) allow. Self-directed plans are best left to those with some previous investment experience. They offer flexibility, but often require heavy involvement and monitoring by the plan holder.

If you are determined to manage your retirement portfolio, a self-directed plan must be set up under the auspices of a qualified financial institution. For this service the institution will charge a yearly administration fee, usually ranging up to \$300. But you will have more control over your investment. You can buy and sell stocks and bonds, invest in mutual funds and even hold the mortgage on your home inside your self-directed plan.

WHERE DO YOU GO?

These days, it's hard to find a financial institution that doesn't sell RRSPs. Among the more popular sources are banks, trust companies, insurance companies, life insurance companies, investment dealers and mutual fund organizations. You'll find the representatives of the institutions you visit willing to answer your questions and help you make a choice. But they don't all offer the same selection of products, so it's wise to do some homework before you shop.

Those concerned about the safety of their investments should also determine whether their RRSPs will be covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp. (CDIC), a federal government agency that insures some types of plans with qualifying institutions for up to \$90,000.

If you're bewildered by the growing selection of products and institutions selling them, a financial adviser can help plot your RRSP course. Or you can make use of the many excellent books and publications on the subject. To get started, use the checklist in this supplement to determine your priorities.

YOUR RRSP CHECKLIST

- I plan to retire in:
 - ☐ Less than 10 years
 - ☐ 10 to 20 years
 - ☐ More than 20 years
- I will require an annual income of the equivalent of \$_____ in today's dollars when I retire
- My company pension plan benefits will:
 - ☐ Provide a good retirement income
 - ☐ Provide an adequate retirement income
 - ☐ Provide insufficient retirement income
 - ☐ I am not a member of a company pension plan
- For my financial security an RRSP is:
 - ☐ Essential
 - ☐ Of moderate importance
 - ☐ Of little importance
- In light of changing economic events and tax reform I would like to:
 - ☐ Change my investment strategy
 - ☐ Follow my present investment plan
- I am allowed to contribute:
 - ☐ The 1987 10-year maximum of \$7,500
 - ☐ \$3,500 less pension plan payments
 - ☐ 20 per cent of my income, which amounts to less than the maximum contribution limits.
- I now have a total of \$_____ invested in RRSPs.
- I have already contributed

\$_____ to RRSPs for the 1987 tax year.

- I would like to make new contributions for:
 - ☐ The 1987 tax year
 - ☐ The 1988 tax year
 - ☐ Both the 1987 and 1988 tax years.
- I am comfortable with:
 - ☐ High-risk investments
 - ☐ Moderate-risk investments
 - ☐ Low-risk investments
 - ☐ Risk-free investments
- My investment objective for my RRSP is:
 - ☐ Guaranteed interest
 - ☐ Growth and income
 - ☐ Long-term growth
 - ☐ A combination of the above
- I would like to achieve a minimum growth rate above inflation of:
 - ☐ More than 15 per cent
 - ☐ 10-15 per cent
 - ☐ 5-10 per cent
 - ☐ Less than 5 per cent.
- I am interested in:
 - ☐ Daily-interest RRSPs
 - ☐ GICs or term deposits
 - ☐ Mutual funds
 - ☐ Life insurance RRSPs
 - ☐ A self-directed plan
 - ☐ Other investments
- I am interested in purchasing RRSPs from:
 - ☐ A bank
 - ☐ A trust company
 - ☐ A life insurance company
 - ☐ An investment dealer
 - ☐ A mutual fund company
 - ☐ Another financial institution.
- I would like to:
 - ☐ Contribute to my RRSP
 - ☐ Contribute to my spouse's RRSP
 - ☐ Contribute to both RRSPs



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SOME RETIRING THOUGHTS

By now you're well aware that by investing in RRSPs you're simply deferring tax, not avoiding it. So the time will come when the money you've so diligently saved attracts the attention of Revenue Canada. As a result you will want to plan to keep as much capital as possible.

Fortunately, two powerful weapons are on your side: the Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) and the annuity. They are both attractive options that will continue to shelter your nest egg from tax and provide retirement income. On the other hand, you can make lump-sum withdrawals and pay a whopping tax bill.

No matter what your decision, it must be made by the year in which you turn 71 years of age. That's when all RRSPs must be collapsed, although earlier withdrawals are permitted. Let's examine retirement options.

Lump-sum withdrawal: For most people, this is definitely a bad idea. Without the tax-shelter protection of a RRIF (usually pronounced "riff") or an annuity, the amount withdrawn from RRSPs is considered income and will be taxed accordingly. In other words, a large portion of your savings could go to Ottawa.

RRIFs: Registered Retirement Income Funds work on much the same tax-sheltering principle as RRSPs: earnings within the fund are sheltered until withdrawn, although new contributions are not allowed. One of the great advantages of RRIFs is the freedom to withdraw whenever amount you wish, so long as the amount meets yearly minimum requirements and all funds are depleted by age 90. This flexibility is a recent development—until 1996 payment rules were fixed by government legislation. Since the changes went into effect, RRIFs have soared in popularity.

Annuities: When you invest (or "roll over") your RRSP funds in an annuity, you are exchanging a lump sum for a series of payments—usually of an equal

amount each month. The payments are calculated to include a partial return of the original investment, plus interest on that investment, over the remainder of your expected lifespan or a specified term.

All annuities are not created equal. A straight-life annuity, available from life insurance companies, pays until the annuitant dies. If you die before you receive a rough payment to make the straight-life annuity worthwhile, you lose financially; if you live a long life, the insurance company in effect pays you out of its own pocket.

Annuities are also available with guaranteed terms. Unless your straight-life annuity, those annuities pay until an agreed-

upon term expires, regardless of how long the annuitant lives. In the case of death, payments are made to beneficiaries. This type of annuity generally comes in terms ranging up to 20 years. Closely related is the term-to-90 annuity, which can be purchased not only from life insurers, but from other institutions such as banks and trust companies. Under this type of plan, payments continue only until age 90.

Married couples might want to consider a joint-and-last-survivor annuity, which assures that if one spouse dies the other continues to receive payments. Under survival-contingent payments and after the deaths of both spouses, but joint-and-last-survivor annuities are also available with guaranteed terms.

GROWTH OF \$1,500 INVESTED AT 10%

ENDOW YEAR	UNION BOND WITHDRAWAL	RETIREMENT PLAN
1	\$ 8,800	\$ 3,680
2	\$ 8,800	\$ 7,568
3	\$ 12,744	\$ 11,696
5	\$ 20,565	\$ 30,688
10	\$ 61,369	\$ 47,542
15	\$ 152,704	\$ 62,744
20	\$ 250,590	\$124,151
25	\$ 373,630	\$188,651
30	\$ 623,365	\$287,459
35	\$ 1,043,446	\$500,175

*Assumes a typical individual personal marginal tax rate, including provincial charges that might be reported after tax rates.



A FINAL COMMENT

This special supplement is intended to answer some of your questions about RRSPs, and to highlight the need to reassess your investment strategy in light of tax reform and changing economic conditions.

Making a wise choice from the growing field of RRSP products

Advertising Supplement

can enhance your retirement. So when you consider investing in RRSPs this year and beyond, take the time to do some homework. If you're a regular RRSP investor, added contributions will help you enjoy retirement more. And if you have yet to contribute to an RRSP, it's never too late to start.

BUSINESS WATCH

Shopping for a nuclear wolf pack

By Peter C. Newman

Most of the buzz at this week's Conference of Defence Associates in Ottawa will be about the Mulroney government's determination to renew its underwater plan to equip Canada's navy with up to a dozen nuclear-powered submarines. The choice between the 4,300-ton British Trafalgar design and the smaller, cheaper 2,000-ton French Rubis model will be announced within the next three months, setting off a national debate on whether or not Canada should join the atomic club, even though the defence budget will not be using nuclear weapons.

What makes the intended acquisition so important is only partly the fact that it will be our first nuclear-powered weapon. More significantly, it is the first time Canada has taken a major step in its self-defence. Nearly all our past arm purchases have been dictated by the priorities of our NATO and NATO allies, which in effect put us in the category of being just another client-state of the Pentagon. Buying nuclear-powered submarines, particularly for Arctic operations, means that we are at last taking control of our own coastal environment.

What the military thinks, led by Vice-Admiral Chuck Thomas, current head of the Maritime Command, have decided to take a step that will allow us to find out exactly what is going on in the waters of our 70,000 km coastline. We will be able to intercept intruders, no matter what flag they are flying. The enhancement of sovereignty, they have decided, means exercising visible control of our North, not just vaguely gathering information through passive surveillance.

Canada's new patrol frigates and most of Canada's other ships, the new fleet of nuclear-powered submarines (which in naval lingo are called SSNs) will not be assigned to the command of other NATO nations and will not become an asset to American fleet commanders. The 35-ship construction program will set the pattern of Canada's maritime defence for the next generation. The first of the new submarines, if we get them, is due to join the fleet in 1997. Other deliveries will be stretched out (for security reasons) to 2014. With their expected 30-year durability, the

boats would be in service until 2044.

"The thing about nuclear-powered submarines," I was told by Thomas recently, "is that their stealth introduces a measure of uncertainty. We can have one, none or 20 at any given place under our three cones, and it would have to be accounted for by anyone who is about to be adventurous with Canadian interests. That's why they're such a useful force multiplier; they make everything else we own much



less. In the patrol war Arctic effectively is impossible for any vessel except a nuclear-powered sub because the conventional diesel-powered boats have to spend at least 10 per cent of their time on or near the surface, recharging their batteries. To guarantee about the safety of the nuclear propulsion system, Thomas and his strategists reply that with more than 900 nuclear-powered submarines currently at sea and over 4,800 reactor years of operating experience behind them, there has yet to be an accident (though three ships have sunk) that missed any hazardous radiation.

The largest submarine that belongs to the Soviet Union, with more than 400 tons already agreed and a new nuclear-powered submarine being launched every five weeks. The pride of their fleet is the Typhoon, a 20,000-ton behemoth (76 yards longer than the standard 114-yard football field) that has been clocked at speeds of more than 42 knots—which is faster than most torpedoes.

The Canadian submarines will be armed with Mark-46 torpedoes, which are non-nuclear but formidable in their range and accuracy. As they are fired, they trail a wire to their mother ship, which allows the operator to steer them into their target, regardless of its evasive manoeuvres or countermeasures. The Canadian boats will also be capable of laying mines and carrying sub-surface Harpoon missiles, which have a 70-mile range.

These attacks are in force, however, more effective Canada will have to be dealt with at quite another level."

The deterrent capability of the SSNs was most dramatically demonstrated during the Falkland War, when most of the Argentine fleet was confined to coastal waters by a deliberately leaked British report that a nuclear-powered submarine was in the area—being deployed one actually arrived. "The leak will prevent the passage through our Arctic archipelago of Soviet submarines trying to cut into the Atlantic

and their attack ships from parking in our waters and firing cruise missiles under the extremely warning system," said Thomas. "Of course we won't be deploying all our subs in the Arctic, but just having them will mean that at the first hint we will have the capability of outflanking what goes on in our North. It is absolute deterrence. Our real objective is to be effective enough that we never have to go in harm's way."

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"That sounds all very well, but the new weapons system will not alter the fundamental defensive strategy of our naval thinking. 'Not a man, not a ship,' said Thomas. "It's being up one of our destroyers, HMS Anson, though she's 27 years old and, even though she's got a lot of useful work, she has never fired a shot in anger. It's my hope that the ships that replace her will share a similar fate."



FLAME OF PASSION



Xenobians and well-wishers at Port Alma, Ont., an open display of smiles on a relay run through Canada's winter



Inank, M.W.T., last week—enraptured on a sled pulled by snow dogs—decided not to sleigh bells. When the dog team came to a halt near St. Alexander Mackenzie school, grinning torchbearer James Nikel held the flame aloft. At the end of a brief ceremony, 1,800 people cheered and stamped their feet in biting -35°C cold. For Nikel, a 35-year-old respiratory therapist who flew to Inuvik at her own expense from her home in Morden, Man., the seven-kilometre sled ride with the torch had fulfilled a dream. "I wanted to be part of Olympic history," she said after the ceremony. "I'm so excited, I could fly."

The scene in Inuvik could not have been more removed from the sun-baked plains of southern Greece, ancient home

of the Olympic Games. But the open emotion that greeted the flame as it made its northeastern stop was typical of the reception it has had in dozens of communities across Canada. By the time the torch arrives in Calgary on Feb. 12 to light the Olympic cauldron, which will burn throughout the 16-day Winter Games, it will have completed a marathon journey over by Olympic standards. The 18,000-km, 88-day journey will set several records—as the longest Olympic relay ever attempted (in distance and duration), with the largest number of torchbearers and the most difficult weather.

Shining: But more than the impressive number of firsts, it is the spirit of the relay that catches the imagination. What might have been a minor sideshow of the Games has become a phenomenon of its own. In communities from Newfoundland's Placentia to Ontario's Dryden and Saskatchewan's Belle Plaine, Canadians have welcomed the torch with an outpouring of pride

and patriotism. Declared James Reid, a former Olympic lighthouse who carried the torch for a kilometre outside Whitehorse last week, "It is the sharing, the kinship, that mean so much. It kindles national pride."

Cheered: On another level, the passing of the Olympic torch resonates with symbolism rooted deep in the human psyche. And while the torch became the target of a campaign to draw attention to the unmet needs of Alberta's Lakeland Indians, there was an optimism that the relay has delivered in its primary mission—promoting a sense of people's participation in the Calgary Games—with resounding success. Verna Pirch, 58, expressed the thought well as she cheered the flame's arrival in Inuvik last week. She'd Pirch, whose twin cousin, Shirley, and Shown, have competed in previous Olympics as cross-country skiers. "This is my Olympic."

Many Canadians have gone to extraordinary lengths to take their

turn—nosed in a 1987 drive—carrying the torch for one kilometre of the relay. In fact, in one multi-city, 36-year-old Olympic mother Elizabeth Gray of Valhalla, Alta., said some of the contents of her mobile home to help raise the \$1,500 price of flying herself and her three sons to Prince Edward Island, where the family cheered the client, an 8-year-old Luke, along his kilometre of island Mackinac. Declared Gray: "The effort was worth it. It was incredible for Luke."

Comeby: And many agencies have gone to enormous lengths to celebrate the event. In Halifax, businessman John Angelopoulos arranged a welcome that included 18 costumed Greek folk dancers. Declared Angelopoulos: "The flame started from Olympia. We felt an obligation to show up." Between contributions, unchorded escorts frequently pull the relay kilometers at a time as it passes along the heavily roads that cross the vast emptiness of Canada. As the flame passed the Manitoba border in January, carried by a rider on a snowmobile modified for highway travel, a

group of standard machines appeared alongside, travelling in formation with the convoy on the snow-covered shoulders of the Trans-Canada Highway. That 16-year-old Brenda Blundell used ordinary ice cream to accompany the flame through the northern night for the last eight kilometres of its run out of Whitehorse, the Yukon capital, last week. Said Brenda: "I just felt like being part of the flame and the Olympics."

Devotee: But the torch, now a familiar sight of the Olympic Games, has not always had that association. Indeed, there is no evidence that torches played any role in the ancient Games. And they played no part when the modern version of the Games was reconstituted in 1896. Flashes burned in Amsterdam and Los Angeles during the 1928 and 1932 Games, respectively. But the concept of a relay of runners to transport a flame from Olympia—the Greek birthplace of the Games—is an Olympic idea that did not make its appearance until the Berlin Summer Games of 1936. The Nazi sponsors of these Games organized a 12-day run from Greece to Germany by 3,000 torchbearers, provoking angry demonstrations in several countries along the route against rising German militarism. Still, the flame's arrival infused the Games' opening ceremony with unprecedented drama, and the idea stuck.

Anticipation: In 1976, a 5-day relay was carried a flame into Montreal's Olympic Stadium for that year's Summer Games. But for Calgary's Thomas Roney there was something wrong with the Montreal Games. "In 1976 I've never felt part of the Olympics than I could fly," recalled Roney, project implementation manager for Petro-Canada Inc. Apart from events held at other specific sites, such as Kingston, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., "they never took the Olympics out of the city," he said. And he added that he was determined to avoid that perception when he agreed in 1985 to lead a Petro-Canada team of volunteers to scribe a torch relay in Calgary. Declared Roney: "We wanted to reach as many people as possible." In December, 1985, the Crown-owned oil company agreed to spend \$5.5 million to put together the most ambitious relay in Olympic history (page 38).

As Roney began his task, he now recalls, he asked organizers of the last North American Olympic relay—the 1984 Los Angeles run—told him that he was "nuts" to attempt the longer trip through a Canadian winter. But Petro-Canada—while weathering some ap-

proaches that the purity of the Olympic flame has been tarnished by its commercial association with an oil company—has so far managed the daunting project smoothly. As the relay ended in Vancouver at the end of last week on Day 68 of its 88-day schedule, it had covered 13,575 km with no major mishaps and without falling behind schedule.

That is a tribute to the 24 months of preparatory work by a full-time staff of 31 Petro-Canada employees. Planning for the 13-week run extended from the choice of a route—selected to bring the torch within reach of 90 per cent of Canadians—to the design of a logo, a flaming torch carried on a neon replica of the corporation's signature Maple Leaf Test Drives covered the route as many as four times to confirm distances and locate landmarks. In January, 1987, runners rehearsed for three days in win-



Lakeland and daughter in Yellowknife, northwest

ter conditions in British Columbia. At the same time, orders were placed for 10,000 red-and-white track suits for the runners and more than 250 camp volunteers.

Winter Still: When the organizers invited Canadians early last year to enter a contest for the chance to carry the torch for one kilometre, they were not sure whether they would encounter apathy or skepticism. Not only would runners be required to pay their own way to whatever leg of the relay that they were assigned, the sponsors also warned potential applicants bluntly in a brochure that "there is the chance that you will be passing up steep hills, on ice, in

deep snow, in strong winds, or in very odd weather." Unaffected, Canadians flocked to Petro-Canada gas stations to pick up applications—and wait in an astounding 6.5 million of them.

Many would-be runners applied dozens of times in an attempt to secure themselves a place. "We turned a lot of 'em," recalled Jeanne Coleman of Wilmet, P.E.I., who coordinated the inland province collecting applications on behalf of her husband, Ben. In the end, the organizers selected 6,520 torch carriers from among the applicants, then designated 351 people to run on behalf of each province in the handpicked, former Olympic and native Canadians.

Run: The odyssey began in Olympia on Nov. 15 with the ceremonial lighting of the flame of the 1988 Winter Games. Greek actresses dressed as priestesses entered the crumbling ruins of the temple of Hera, and emerged with a flame kindled from the sun's rays focused in a concave mirror. In fact, because the skies were overcast, the flame had not just been lit—it was one used from the previous day's rehearsal. Later in the day Greek officials formally handed the flame to Canadian organizers. They in turn used it to light three brass miner's lamps, which they placed aboard a Canadian Challenger jet for the overnight flight to Canada. (It's unclear how the actual Olympic flame would not be extinguished accidentally; the organizers have since used 10 flight 11 lamps that are kept burning continuously—also in the event's history and now in Calgary.)

Relay: The Canadian relay begins on Nov. 17 and tomorrow, blowing snow and freezing temperatures on windy Signal Hill in St. John's, Nfld. Several hundred people, most of them schoolchildren, dressed both in Canadian and Inuit and Innu costumes. Brian McInerney declared, "Let the spirit of the Games begin here on the shores of Newfoundland!" And by the end of last week, the flame had visited nine provinces, both northern territories and two oceans. In addition to last week's deposit on a dog sled, has traveled by wheelchair, snowmobile, helicopter, ferry and jet. In Regina, cross-country skiers and skaters took the torch for a turn on frozen Wascana Lake. After crossing through Cuskawia from west to east, the flame will make a seven-day, 1,000-kilometer odyssey (in jet) to Calgary's McMahon Stadium on Feb. 13.

The Olympic torch has not entirely

skirted controversy during its transcontinental odyssey. Appearing in several cities were dogged by small bands of demonstrators trying to call attention to the assisted lives of L'Esperance Institute in 56 square miles in northern Alberta. In one protest, L'Esperance supporters were making the relay wait. "Share the

relay's organizers who, he said, failed to make sure that enough natives had roles on the northern legs of the run.

But the complaints have been few. The charges of commercialism have largely bypassed Petro-Canada, leading instead to the weaker-dated feet of runners who have offered to sell the surre-



Children greet the flame torchbearer Carl Hlabert in Stratford, Ont. (middle); Winnipeg



flame," disrupted Winnipeg's welcome for the torch with calls of "Share the Flame." And last week the eight members of the Northwest Territories' cabinet boycotted the flame's arrival in Yellowknife. They were protesting against what N.W.T. Sports Minister Gordon Wray called the "insensitivity" of the

sur trackstars provided for the relay sponsor James Fitzpatrick, 44, of Thunder Bay, Ont. For one, he is an ex-Toronto newspaper man last week adding \$35,000 for his red-and-white suit, valued by its manufacturer at \$150. The other horrified fellow torchbearer Alton McNeil "I think it's absolutely out-

grown," protested McNeil, 42, a Toronto insurance shop owner.

Even the accidental kricks have so far been minor. On several occasions high winds have extinguished the flame—which has been promptly relighted by one of the runner's lamps carried in an escort van. A dozen or so

flame shows no sign of flagging. In Antigonish, N.S., townspeople held a parade with 18 floats drumming Olympic themes on the day of the flame's arrival. In Montreal, real estate company president Stephen Levesque donated the \$10 in bus 41 employees in Rivière-de-Loup, Que., where 50 of them ran with the

Games of Winter, a local Olympic contingent; the production toured Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the wake of the torch.

In Montreal's Interlake region, 39 small communities bypassed by the flame responded with a relay of their own torch—conducted by dog sled. In Calgary, Arthur and Irene Macdonald have made almost 500,000 candles modeled on the torch. Sold through local Lions clubs along the relay route, the candles raise money for amateur youth athletes. And in Vancouver, Whitecap Books has received orders for 75,000 copies of a historical history of the relay, titled *Share the Flame*. Prepared by Vancouver-based Martin-Lewis Productions Inc., the 228-page book is already half completed and will roll off the presses before the Games end on Feb. 28.

Shared: The flame relay has clearly provided a rallying point for the country's often isolated areas of parochism. Many participants have described their emotions in terms more familiar to a church or synagogue than alongside a highway. After traveling with the torch for 26 days, Petro-Canada spokesman William Slaughter said many runners treated the Olympic flame "as if it was sacred." Elated runner Trevor Tudor, 23, of Calgary, who carried the torch near Kenna, Ont., started out, "It's like holding the hand of God."

At the last, the torch relay is one Olympic event in which anyone with sufficient heart is welcome. From that starting point it has struck a deep response from millions of observers. One unlooked-for result may be that, for many Canadians, the Winter Games the athletes about to begin a postscript to the passing of the torch—an event that many have already proudly claimed as "our Olympics."

—CHRIS WOOD with JERRY HEWITT in Toronto, HEATHER EBERLE in Toronto and correspondence from across the country



Mikael on the sled run to Inuvik: I wanted to be part of Olympic history

flame. Sold Leopold, who also treated the group to dinner and a night in Inuvik on the day of the best hotel. "I felt like the proud father watching his children participate in the Olympics." In Toronto, theatre director Paul Thompson posed for his former international runner Bruce Kidd to produce a play, The

torches have been damaged in route, but the conveyer is equipped with about 28 spares. On most days at least one runner finds to appear for an allotted kilometre—but the distance is made up by one of the volunteer Petro-Canada employees in the company.

And Canadians' enthusiasm for the

world's biggest Olympic torch. At Edmonton's bidding, technicians at Ottawa's National Research Council workshops used the tower's shape as a rough model for a profile of the torch. The designers then drew up plans for a five-foot cast from recycled aluminum, which is stronger than raw metal.

At the same time, chemists at Petro-Canada's Midland, Ont., research laboratories were looking for a fuel that would burn with a bright flame, even when caught in a mountain downpour or a gale's blizzard. The team, led by chemist Ronald Thrall, tried many kinds of gasoline, kerosene and alcohol. "You want to be able to see

the flame, but you don't want it smoky," Thrall noted. "But that's like making paint so that it is black, but sort of white too." In the end the team settled for three different fuel mixtures for various conditions.

The designers took just as much care with the handle, choosing wood over metal because it feels warmer in a runner's grip. They used Quebec maple, etched with petroglyphs representing the Winter Games' 18 official sports. At the base of the handle is a ring bearing the Olympic motto: "Faster, higher, stronger." In the center of the handle is a globe emblem the Games' universal appeal.

Craftsmen completed the first Olympic torch last August. Altogether, they produced 150, at a cost of \$102 each. A dozen went to Olympic officials in Greece as gifts. Thirteen went to the governments of Canada, the 10 provinces and the territories. One more will be given to six guests during the Games, and Petro-Canada and Olympic organizers undoubtedly have plans for some of the rest. But anyone hoping to buy a surplus torch—at any price—will be disappointed. The organizers do not plan to make unaltered torches available to the public and intend, may eventually destroy them. □

A TORCH MADE FOR THE TASK

The mandate from the Petro-Canada design team to produce an Olympic torch evoking Canadian themes and the Calgary site of the 1988 Winter Games, and at the same time making it capable of burning reliably throughout an 88-day winter-time relay. As it turned out, that seemingly straightforward assignment took superlatives in workshops across the country thousands of unexpected hours to complete. What resulted was a five-foot, 34-lb., 230-cm-long implement of wood and aluminum that

has already earned a lasting place among many Canadians' most treasured images.

It was almost a very different design. One early model of the torch had an angled flame bowl resembling a five-sided coach lantern. That was rejected as too expensive. Then design team leader Thomas Reason happened to look out the window of his lithography office in Calgary—and noticed the 425-foot Calgary Tower, one of the city's best-known landmarks. Recalled Reason last week, "There was the

It is 7:30 on a dark, fog-enshrouded, misty morning in Indian Head, Sask. Two river cruises sail into the lovely intersection of Highway 64 and the Trans-Canada Highway, followed by support vehicles and two motor horses with their lights flashing. By 7:45 a.m., a small group of red-and-white-uniformed torch carriers has gathered, and down in formation to three filtered light over the snow-covered prairie. Then a man in a topaz and tuxedo takes a torch from a smaller man, lights it from a motor's lamp and passes it to the day's first bearer, who is sitting on the passenger seat of a snowmobile. The machine awakens to life, the glow of the headlight reflecting off the snow. The relay continues, and the torch carrier holds the Olympic flame high in dances in the breeze of a 17°C morning on the snowmobile. Much and shines down the bare Trans-Canada Highway pavement, preceded and followed by vehicles of the convoy. Day 62 of the 86-day Olympic torch relay is under way.

Wayback It will and nearly 15 hours and 381 km later, in tiny Davidson, Sask., after 56 carriers have borne the torch and literally thousands of Canadians have touched it in a mystical rite that has swept the country. It is a combination of teamwork, cross-country, low-in-played against the backdrop of a jangle, "Share the Flame," broadcast nonstop from loudspeakers on a convey vehicle.

On Day 62—Sunday, Jan. 17—there is much a lineup of 30 vehicles crisscrossing past the motor as it proceeds slowly along the Trans-Canada, the passengers waving and snapping pictures as they pass the torchbearer. In Regina in mid-afternoon, crowds line Victoria Avenue and gather on frozen Wascana Lake and the grounds of the Saskatchewan legislature to see the flame and the standard-bearer welcome ceremony.

No fewer than 400 such ceremonies



The torch travelling on by snowmobile, then one passing to another.

ON THE ROAD WITH A LOVE-IN

will have welcomed the flame across Canada before the last runner was it to ignite the Olympic cauldron at Calgary's McMahon Stadium during the Games' opening ceremonies on Feb. 13. The summit of the Regina ceremony in favour Olympic downhill skier Jagde Jan Hunter, a charter member of the famed Greyhounds ski team of the 1970s. "I love doing this," says the smooth-talking Hunter, whose pattern is much the same in every town. He starts with a couple of practice cheers for the torch just before his appearance, leads the singing of part of "O Canada," delivers a tribute to the Olympic spirit and introduces local dignitaries for brief welcoming speeches. The arriving torchbearer usually lights a small flame from the Olympic torch, workers release balloons, and

Hunter asks everyone to hug his or her neighbor and share the flame. Then, as spectators light Olympic candles from the main flame, the convoy methodically re-groups and edges off toward the next ceremony.

On the road again, reporters, film-makers and TV producers who supply news clips via satellite to broadcasters are strategically placed in a truck serving as a mobile viewing platform and pressroom. They travel just a few metres ahead of the runners. And roughly 80 other people, dressed in color-coded running suits, keep the show moving. They include a doctor, a physiotherapist and volunteers from the staff of Petro-Canada Inc., the relay sponsor.

Escort Each of the 1,000 bearers, divided in a company-supplied white toques and a red-and-white tracksuit, is shoofied to a specified starting point, handed the torch and given up after a one-kilometre stint walking, running or in a wheelchair. (Snowmobile torch carriers travel for about 25 km in a escort team, in touch via walkie-talkie with the convey co-ordinators, run alongside the carriers, helping them hold the torch if necessary and during the way around spectators.

In mid-afternoon near Moose Jaw, Sask., the Snowbirds, the nine-jet Canadian Forces aerobics team, make three passes over the town, trailing smoke. At other communities all along the route, the crowds clap, wave and run along beside the flame, pushing forward children as if to share some mystical quality. The torchbearers wear black chest protectors and require plenty of oxygen. The role of a brief relay in Regina. In Regina, co-torchbearer D. Douglas Ramsey, 35, one of 1984 hockey gold medalist W. Seattle Ramsey, shouted, "The just as grateful to be part of it." It is a sentiment shared by the thousands who follow the journey of the Olympic flame.

—JOHN BOWSE with the torch relay on Day 61.

A CHALLENGING SPONSORSHIP

An advertising jingle, "Share the Flame," and a stylized torch have become an adman's dream in the past 15 months. Through creative print and television campaigns, the Calgary-based oil firm Petro-Canada Inc. has connected its corporate identity to an 15,000-km cross-country odyssey that has transfixed the nation. Some 7,000 torchbearers are taking turns carrying a flame from

claim have been vocal in their opposition to the federal Crown corporation's presence in the mainly privately run oil and gas industry. And with approximately 7,000 employees, Petro-Canada and the manpower and resources to undertake such a venture. Company spokesmen also say that they were aware of the risks involved in staging such a complicated and tightly scheduled relay in the depths of Canada's

found its name untested in severe accounts of the 41-day venture. For its part, the Toronto-based television firm K&R-Macdonald Inc. received criticism from newscasters one year later when representatives claimed that they had signed a five-year, \$1.5-million deal with the Canadian Ski Association to sponsor national championships.

And while 80 corporations worldwide have paid a total of \$87 million to become Olympic sponsors and suppliers, other companies have questioned the commercial benefits to be gained from exclusive display of the official Olympic logo. The campaign cost to do so \$1 million for sponsors and \$500,000 for suppliers. As a result, New York City-based American Express has rejected an offer to sponsor the 1988 Winter and Summer Games. But Visa International quickly grabbed the \$18-million package offer, which included a credit card and money as Games sites, in the hope that the Olympic association would produce higher visibility and profits.

Wish In pursuit of that goal, Petro-Canada has lavished money on the torch relay. Hopper acknowledged that many motorists have resented the company's involvement. But he stressed that it is still too early to determine the long-term effect of Olympic sponsorship on retail gasoline sales—and whether it will increase the company's market hold as 25 per cent of that market.

Still, Petro-Canada's involvement with the Winter Games and the torch relay has already prompted many Canadians to fill up at the firm's gas stations. Motorists who purchase a minimum of 25 litres of gasoline will also be given a complimentary gift with the new-familiar torch. To date the firm has sold an estimated 75 million tankers, water bottles and other merchandise. The firm at the break-even price of \$1 each. Petro-Canada is donating 10 cents per gallon to amateur sports, and spokesmen are predicting that total sales could reach \$1 billion dollars—possibly funding the company's 44-million-litre commitment to provide scholarships for athletes and coaches. That could be a big boost for young Canadians preparing for future Olympics—and for Petro-Canada's reputation among Canadians.

—MALCOLM GRAY with TOM FENSTILL in Calgary and JOHN BOWSE in Regina.



Petro-Canada's Hopper with torch spectators. "Nature would have been disastrous."

St. John's, Nfld., to Calgary for the Feb. 13 opening of the Winter Olympic Games. As the 84-day relay nears completion, company executives say that the \$5-million cost of staging the relay has proved to be a good investment. Petro-Canada chairman Wilfrid Hopper predicted that the company's connection with the Olympic flame will draw more customers to its network of 3,300 service stations. But that is not the only anticipated benefit. "It has been a great internal morale booster," added Hopper. "Employees from east and west have worked as one project."

Petro-Canada agreed to sponsor the relay in the fall of 1985, in part to foster a more favorable image—especially in the West, where many Cana-

adians fear that a rotating crew of more than 750 Petro-Canada volunteers, performing tasks that range from reporting runners to refueling the torch, have met the challenge of keeping the relay on schedule—and no participants have suffered injury to date. Declared Hopper: "When we took on the event we had to decide that we could compensate it. Failing to carry off such a high-profile event would have been disastrous."

Effort Certainly, corporate involvement in sport-related events can backfire—as Air Canada officials discovered in 1984 when they subvented a Canadian expedition to Mount Everest that year. Accidents claimed the lives of six Canadian mountaineers and three Sherpa guides, and the airline

PROFILES OF ENTHUSIASM

The Canadian odyssey began in a split second in St. John's, Nfld., last Nov. 17, when two former Olympians proudly raised the three-pound torch for the first time and carried it down historic Signal Hill. Fred Houlihan, 38, was on a race earlier in the 1992 Helsinki Games to become the first Newfoundlanders to compete as a Canadian in the Olympics, missed the boat of carrying the Olympic flame for his first adventure with the legendary figure skater Barbara Ann Scott-King, 55, a gold medal winner in the 1954 Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland. That was the beginning of an unprecedented 35-day 14,899-km relay through 16 provinces and ten territories that has captured the imagination of Canadians. A sampling of the people who carried the torch for one kilometre each along the route to the opening of the Calgary Winter Games on Feb. 21.

MIKE MACDONELL, 18, St. Peter's, N.B. A member of this provincial power-skiing team, the athlete was so enthralled by the experience of carrying the torch near his home in Cape Breton Island on Nov. 29 that, after getting up to the snow-covered, he kept on running with the relay for another 45 km. Explains MacDonnell: "I had planned on going on a 30-km training run anyway, so I was just so caught up in the excitement that I kept on going."

IAN COLEMAN, 38, Walnut, P.E.I. When Coleman, a minor-league coach, beaver leader and father of three, learned that he had been picked to run near his home on Nov. 25, it quickly became a family affair. His sons—Peter, 9, Scott, 1, and Christopher, 4—all clamored to run along with him. "And of course they did," says their mother, Jeanette, 37. But she also dashed alongside, snapping pictures for a scrapbook souvenir of their run with the flame. And Jeanette: "That was our family's

way of showing how terrific we think the Olympics are for Canadian youth."

BRIND LEVESQUE, 4, Gerry Levesque, 30, Anquet, River, N.B. The youngest participant in the relay, Brind says that it was "fun, fun, fun" to carry the torch. His father, Gerry, who owns a fitness

center, says the Olympics "can shake faster than a morning bullet."

DONALDA GARNER, 10, Baileys, Saskatchewan. As a result of filling out her application incorrectly, Garner ended up being assigned to run on Dec. 3 outside Quebec City, 2,600 km from her home

with tears flowing down her cheeks. David, himself a Baileys AAA hockey player, says that the run has helped to ease the grief of his brother's death.

AMANDA HYNDEN, 16, Winnipeg. An admitted nonathlete, the Grade 12 student decided that the torch run was "a once-in-a-lifetime chance and a good way to commemorate my 16th birthday." Accordingly, with the help of three friends, her parents and grandparents, she submitted what was probably the most entry forms of any applicant—14,890 in all. She

ran with a warm half-smile, but with tears flowing down her cheeks. David, himself a Baileys AAA hockey player, says that the run has helped to ease the grief of his brother's death.

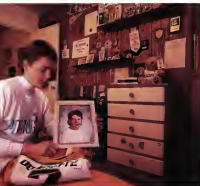
has not of home in Keston, Ont. "I will be able to look back that carry granddaddy and say that's what I did on my 16th birthday."

TRIM MURRAY, 29, Winnipeg. Melissa, a blind swimmer, was one of two disabled athletes chosen to carry the torch in Manitoba. She has participated in international games for the disabled seven times and is scheduled to go to Seoul for the next round starting in October. Directly after the Summer Olympics there, Melissa said that he had to concentrate so much on what his two grand-

children were doing that he had to focus his mind on his own. "But I think it was worthwhile and fitting of the organizers to include disabled athletes," he said. "It is as close as I will come to being part of the able-bodied Olympics."

DOROTHY GEORGE, 61, Saskatoon. A retired physical education teacher, George has been active in sports all her life. She said that it was "quite a thrill" to carry the flame up to the Saskatoon city hall on Jan. 28. She had to make her way through an enthusiastic crowd for her last five metres, but she said that, hearing her own voice calling her name made it a particularly memorable and worthwhile experience. "Seeing all the children's widespread little faces was just wonderful," she recalled. "For many of them seeing the torch was almost better than seeing Santa Claus."

ANN LATIMER, 29, Yellowknife. In Northwest Territories' capital on Jan. 18, Latimer strapped her four-month-old daughter, Shari, to her chest, bundled in a pink snowsuit against the -25°C cold. Then, as she jogged along Franklin Avenue with the torch aloft, the single mother waved to the parkaded crowd. "It will be a memory for Shari," said Latimer, who works as a secretary. "Maybe one day she will be in the Olympics." O



David Doucette in Jason's bedroom: a portrait run in place of a younger brother who had drowned

club and works in apartments for Noranda Inc., embarked 508 applicants each for himself and Bruno in the drive—my wife, Joanne, didn't enter because she was pregnant—and they were both picked to run on Dec. 1 near Edmonton, N.B., 380 km from home. "We trained for three months before the run," says Gerry. "At first, Bruno couldn't do it because he wasn't losing himself. He thought it was a race, so he'd get real fast and look out. But he gradually got the hang of it." At the end of his successful kilometre run, Bruno handed the torch to his father for his turn. Now, fresh from his triumph with the Olympic flame, Bruno has My Little Pony, a new skateboard and a new slush machine. Said the young, three-foot, six-inch torchbearer: "I play hockey next

in southern Saskatchewan—illustrating how the torch cowboys would bring together Canadians who otherwise would not have met. The mother of two sold seven goats, a horse and some month poultry to pay for the trip. Then she and her parents stayed six days with the family of a local torchbearer, Pierre Palfard, and they got to know one another through their knowledge of a few words of one another's language. After his own run, Garner joined Palfard for a few metres during his turn, and they held the torch aloft together. "The Palfard created an act just like family, but like reality," said Garner. "I can always rebuild a bond, but the chance to carry the torch only comes once in a lifetime."

DAVID DOUCETTE, 25, Salt Lake, Utah. When Doucette carried the torch on Jan. 10 as White Power, as the slogan of Lake Superior, he was carrying a framed picture of his younger brother, Jason, in his left arm. Jason, a superior athlete who excelled in rugby league, basketball and tennis, drowned last July 30 at the age of 12, four months after being chosen as a torch runner. "If Jason could have seen me," the Grade 10 student said of his run, "he would really think it was amazing and even maybe be a bit jealous. But I know he would be proud." David had the support of his family as he prepared for the event and, on the day, his mother, Theria, ran along



Gerry and Bruno Levesque: "I can skate faster than a zooming bull!"

had a rubber stamp made with his name and address so it to make the task easier, but she had to sign every form and mark down the day when she wanted to run. Jan. 24. And because she was under 18 and needed parental consent, her mother had to sign all of the forms, too. Said Hynden, whose father videotaped her run 240



Ronstadt: a daring musical departure

Pop singer Linda Ronstadt's latest album is both a daring departure and a fairly safe. After 14 gold albums, Ronstadt, 41, has made a record, *Comeonover* on Poly, sung entirely in Spanish. On three songs, she is accompanied by her brothers, Tucson, Ariz., Police Chief Pete Ronstadt, 45, and Mike, 39, a Tucson businessman. And their father, Gilbert, 70, an amateur singer, painted the desert scene on the record's back cover. "We used to sing these songs together as kids," said Pete. Still, he added, "It's fortunate that he was a professional singer on the other songs, because they know what they are doing."

In The Private Capitol, which was a 1984 Governor General's Award, writer Susan Geyse showed that turn-of-the-century Ottawa was hardly a dull town. And now Geyse's lively account of the capital's political and romantic intrigues is being made into a movie to be aired next year. The filming is to include a re-enactment on Jan. 31 of the departure ceremony for a company of Stratford's Home Riders during the Deep War, by the soldiers being played by the 66-member RCMP Mounted Riders in period navy-blue dress uni-

forms. Said Geyse, 58, about the filming: "I feel like Alice through the Looking Glass. For a long time, I didn't want to let myself think it would happen."

The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame last week threw a party to host all parties. And one highlight of the hangover-in New York City was Rolling Stone Mick Jagger singing "Like a Rolling Stone" with Bob Dylan, along with the Beatles, the Beach Boys, the Supremes and the Drifters, were inductees at the first annual event. While performing induction honors for the Beatles, Mick Jagger noted their mid-1960s rivalry when the long-haired Beatles were better-known in North America than the equally long-haired Stones. "The one thing I never appreciated in these early years," he said, "was that every time I would come to New York, people would say to me, 'Hey, are you a Beatle or are you a god?'"



Jagger: early rivalry

It became official last week: Prince Edward, 33, the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II, has made a career

choice—the theatre. The prince, who landed out of a Royal Air Force training course last year, starts as a production assistant on *Red 1* with Andrew Lloyd Webber's production company, the Really Useful Group. The company's latest interest is *Les Misérables*, the *Phantom of the Opera*, agents on Broadway, this week *Meanwile*, Edward's sister-in-law Sarah, the Duchess of York, a friend of Webber's, was a star attraction last week at a gala preview performance at *Phantom*. Still, Edward's family connections will not result in royal treatment. Still company director Bridget Kennedy says: "Like the rest of us, he will have to make tea and answer telephone."

The inaugural concert of the new Pacific Philharmonic Orchestra on Jan. 36 was billed as one of the biggest gala of the Puna winter season. And heading the celebrity guest list were members of the American Kennedy clan, including Senator Edward Kennedy, his son Edward Jr., who last a leg to base cancer, and Edward Sr.'s sisters Jean Kennedy Smith, the organizer of the first-raising event, and Ricki Kennedy-Lane. Now the 55th-a person gala was for the benefit of *Very Special Arts*, which works with the handicapped. For Smith, charity was in part being in a Kennedy. Still, asked if belonging to the clan is a duty, she responded, "Oh, no, a joy."

Romance is in full bloom for Toronto-born Anne-Marie Martin, a star of the comedy series *Sledge Hammer* on Global TV. In a recent episode, Martin posed as confidante David Renshaw's wife and said she will take a mid-life spouse—Los Angeles writer-director Michael Crichton. Martin, 31, who moved to Los Angeles in 1982, met Crichton, 45, four years ago when he directed the *Van Slacker* movie *Runaway*, in which she also appeared. What settles the couple, said Martin, is a shared sense of humor. She added: "You have to break up the tensions of life by making fun of them."

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—YVONNE CHOI with correspondent reports

Muzzling a paper tiger



Post rally: Murdoch (below) a bid to overturn a controversial amendment

The high chain-link fence, reinforced gates and tight security surrounding media house Rupert Murdoch's London headquarters is a reminder of the bitter battles between the Australian native and Britain's labor union. Murdoch's hard-line stance, which often caused employees to throw eggs and picket lines, resulted in layoffs for thousands of printers and the breaking of Britain's once-powerful press unions. Set last week a crowd of 300 people, mostly union members, marched in support of Murdoch in a rally held in New York City. The curious element was not the result of any accidental loss between Murdoch and organized labor. Instead, the gathering at the newspaper station building that houses Murdoch's U.S. newspaper flagship, the multimedia New York Post, resulted from a controversial ownership law that obscures any loss jeopardized the jobs of the Post's 1,500 employees.

The rally was only one of many moves that the aggressive Murdoch—now an American citizen—orchestrated last week in his attempt to overturn U.S. legislation prohibiting companies from controlling both a television station and a daily newspaper in the same city. In his bid to keep both TV and newspaper operations in New York and Boston, Murdoch has launched a constitutional challenge in the courts and asked for support from among his allies in Congress. That even if Murdoch wins, that may mean little to the Post's employees. The struggling newspaper, which lost at least \$10 mil-

lion last year, is locked in a four-year fight to control the newspaper market in New York—and it is facing a losing battle.

Murdoch's retaliatory measures followed a surprising turn of events that occurred in Congress just before Christmas. Senator Edward Kennedy managed to insert an amendment to an omnibus spending bill that amended instructed the Federal Communications Commission to enforce a long-standing regulation banning newspaper cross-ownership. The rule first introduced in 1975, was designed to ensure a diversity of news sources in cities. But Kennedy's measure predicted the communications commission from granting or denying any temporary exemption. Although the senator learned that his proposal was not aimed at any one company, the only existing exemption ever of Murdoch's holdings in New York and Boston.

Congress has passed the spending bill containing Kennedy's amendment, and so far the FCC refused to extend Murdoch's exemptions. He has until March 6 to either sell or close the Post or his New York TV station, WNBC, and until June 30 to do the same for his Boston outlet, the

Herald and WFTV. Last week Murdoch's lawyers launched a court appeal against the communications commission's decision in Washington. They charged that the newly strengthened law violates the free-speech provisions of the U.S. Constitution—despite the fact that in 1978 the Supreme Court had struck down a law that banned the federal government from using its power to enforce the national regulation. And when Congress reformed last week, New York Democrat Senator Patrick Moynihan—formerly a voting ally of Kennedy—planned to introduce a measure that would neutralize the Kennedy amendment's threat to the Post. But an adamant Kennedy spokeswoman, "Murdoch has had two years to put through these rules. He knew about the rule when he bought the television station. He now wants to change the rules to suit himself."

Murdoch has said that if his efforts fail, he will leave the profitable *Herald* and move into the Post and WFTV. But it is unlikely that Murdoch will

find a buyer for the Post, whose attractions are few. The 102-year-old paper was a chronic money-loser when Murdoch bought it in 1976 as a so-called unsuccessful bid to turn it around. Murdoch abandoned the Post's legacy as the leading voice of liberalism in New York. Now, like many of Murdoch's Australian and British papers, the Post focuses its basic news on crime and gossip about celebrities—particularly photographs and recently clad women. One recent front page devoted to a story about a death threat against the President contained the headline "30,000 Women in Bikinis."

Traditionally, the Post has had to fight only one other rival, *The Daily News*, for readers and advertisers, because the defunct New York Times entered in a more affluent market. But

in 1983 the Long Island-based tabloid *Ninety* entered the fray with a New York City edition. Backed by the financial muscle of the Los Angeles-based Times Mirror Co., *Ninety* has made rapid inroads with its new editors. Because many media analysts, including John Marklein of Lynch, Jones & Ryan, say that the Post will never again turn a profit, the newspaper's future appears bleak indeed.

—MIAN MURPHY in Washington



Martin: this month she will take a mid-life spouse

Questions of how to judge a judge

The arrests were dramatic and widely publicized—only they were shock waves (though) Macdonald's legal community. On Jan. 16 and Jan. 18 a five-month police investigation into alleged traffic ticket-filing subterfuge at the arrests of 16 people—including two Winnipeg judges, five magistrates and four lawyers. Among those facing charges of obstruction of justice—an indictable offense that carries a maximum sentence of 30 years upon conviction—were Chief Provincial Court Judge Harold Gyles and prominent Winnipeg lawyer Jay Prober. Provincial Court Judge Robert Zundel is charged with conspiracy to prevent the course of justice. Last week police made additional arrests that brought the number of defendants to the 18 that prosecutors named in the *Macdonald* but have accused the police of linking unrelated cases and exaggerating minor alleged breaches of the law—aid, in doing so, creating the impression that they had uncovered widespread corruption, which did not exist.

Speakers for the Manitoba Trial Lawyers Association argued that a large part of the police investigation had focused on informal procedures that judges and defense lawyers frequently employ to dispose of traffic cases—including the practice of magistrates accepting pleas of guilty over the phone. But, declared association executive treasurer Pamela Smith, "a lot of things in Winnipeg are done for the sake of expediency, perhaps, and not quite the way it might be laid out. But that's the way the system works." At week's end, members of the Manitoba Bar Association called for a public inquiry into the handling of the affair. Declared association president Riall Bellane: "Our initial shock and horror at the arrests have given way to confusion, frustration and anger."

Meanwhile, Winnipeg Police Chief Herbert Stephen reported, Prober's allegations that the investigation into traffic offenses, which carry such penalties as fines, demerit points or loss of driving privileges upon conviction, had degenerated into a media circus. Still, Prober said that on Jan. 18 two detectives had arrested him at his downtown Winnipeg law office—and then driven him to a nearby police station, where waiting television news crews videotaped his arrival. Since that well-publicized arrest, Prober, who has practiced in Winnipeg for the past 18 years, has vigorously main-



Prober, Gyles (below) charged with obstructing justice

tained his innocence. Indeed, the 44-year-old lawyer appeared as prosecutor's court last week, where he obtained an early court date for his case—in order, he said, to reveal the funny nature of the Crown's allegations.

Outside the courtroom where Judge Prober Allen addressed a Feb. 15 hearing, Prober said reporters that the charges arose from a telephone call he made to Winnipeg magistrate Bruce

trinton, judges and police officers. "I asked for no favors," I requested no favors," I requested no favors," I requested no favors." Added Prober: "I think the police now realize that they have gone too far."

In similar fashion, defense lawyer John Beinfeld criticized Chief Stephen for linking Judge Gyles to the ticket-filing subterfuge. Instead, Beinfeld said that a charge of obstructing justice against the judge arose from a case earlier this month in which Gyles had been the defendant. In that case, Gyles received a \$400 fine and had to pay \$125 in court costs after he pleaded guilty to carrying a loaded handgun while riding in a vehicle. But police also charged driver Albert Chardron because he had allowed Gyles to ride in the back of his pickup truck. And Beinfeld acknowledged that Gyles had discussed

Chardron's case with a magistrate—who told the judge that the charge was probably unwarranted.

Meanwhile, the provincial cabinet has appointed Judge Jan Dubenski to serve as acting chief judge of the provincial court—filling a post that the 46-year-old Gyles had held for the past 26 years. And Manitoba Premier Elworthy and Pawley pledged that he would be replaced by a French-speaking replacement for Prober, a prosecutor member of the court who had a telephone conversation for a client who had been accused of speeding. But in an interview, he rejected allegations that the police were trying to link the honorable disposition of that case with two National Hockey League tickets that he had given to the magistrate two weeks later. Declared Prober, who said that he regularly gave Winnipeg Jets tickets to lawyers, magis-



—MAGLON GILES with DOUG SMITH is Winnipeg

Truth and consequences

The man outlined in the bullet-proof vest and trademark blue hard hat was a familiar sight as he walked through a small crowd of planned-witness supporters and vocal opponents into a downtown Toronto district courthouse. Once again Robert Zundel, the 46-year-old graphic artist, was being tried in connection with his pamphlet that denied the existence of the Holocaust—the massacre of six million Jews by the Nazis during the Second World War. Outside the courthouse last week, some of Zundel's supporters, wearing yellow hard hats, shouted signs that read "Every survivor is living proof that there was no Holocaust." Inside, laymen for both sides argued about the admissibility of certain evidence—an issue that must be resolved before a jury is selected.

Went German-born Zundel is no stranger to either the courts or the media. In 1985, after a highly publicized seven-week trial, the Ontario Supreme Court found Zundel guilty of spreading false news in his pamphlet, *Did Six Million Really Die?* After a charge was laid by human rights activist Sabrina Citron. However, in January, 1987, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned the decision, ruling that Zundel intended to show that Zundel honestly believed in his readiness should have been admitted as evidence and that Zundel had not been allowed to challenge potential jurors. But despite the jury's verdict, Zundel claimed that the trial had given him the equivalent of \$40 million worth of free—and welcome—publicity. Indeed, the intense media coverage of the case left the Jewish community divided in its opinion about the effectiveness of bringing Zundel's name into the open.

Speakers for the community say that the rift was the result of concern that the publicity would give credence to Zundel's beliefs. But Citron, a member of the Canadian Holocaust Remembrance Association and a survivor of the Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen concentration camps, told Madsen's, "I have no feeling that if you expose this kind of poison, people will accept it." According to Mural Prutchi, national director of community relations for the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Criminal Code provisions that make it illegal to wilfully disseminate false information constitute an important instrument against hate-mongers. Declared Prutchi: "You simply cannot have an individual vilifying a commu-

nity and getting away with it with impunity. People like Zundel have to be put out of business."

Both, that may only happen after a lengthy and difficult trial. Indeed, Zundel's lawyer, Douglas Christie, who represented Belleville, Alta., teacher James Keegstra before his conviction as charges of promoting hatred against Jews, seems to be anticipating that bare of events. Last week Christie

requested a delay until September for the preliminary hearing of another client, Irene Panko, who is charged with committing war crimes. For his part, Zundel—who could face deportation if convicted again—has claimed that he is better prepared for this trial. But Citron and Prutchi say that they remain convinced both trials will increase understanding of the Holocaust—and can only very public opinion closer to the truth.

—NORMA ENTERBROD in Toronto

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St. Onge in a *Parisien* restaurant, with Raechna on the Montreal and (right) alone alone about a 1950s-rich family

TELEVISION/SPECIAL REPORT

The sexy, wealthy world of *Mount Royal*

Some viewers say that it is not good enough. Others complain that it is not bad enough. From the outset of its lead role to the airing of its first episode, *Mount Royal* has been a focus of public controversy. But a month after the splashy premiere of the extravagant new series, one thing is clear: there has never been a Canadian show like it. At face value, *Mount Royal* seems to be Canada's answer to *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. It is a slick, sexy drama about a filthy-rich family, the Valmres, and their personality-motivated corporate empire. They get about the world in jets, helicopters and limousines and, when they can make it back to the mansion for supper, sit at around a 15-foot dining room table while a butler serves champagne. Well, they differ considerably from their American TV cousins. None of the Valmres is demonstrably evil. True to the Canadian character, they are leath to offend one another. And the tycoon at the head of the family, André Valois, loses his lust for power with composure and a concern

for such causes as native rights and environmentalism.

Mount Royal exists in a historic compromise between Canadian content and Hollywood style. With a \$17-million budget, the 17-hour series is the most ambitious ever produced in Canada, and it marks a radical departure for broadcasting's private sector. Critics say that, in the past, *crv* has paid more by service to its Canadian-content obligations. But under mounting pressures from federal regulators, the network finally made a major commitment to local production. With *Mount Royal*, it has fostered a new TV breed, a show that combines the gloss of U.S. prime time with a distinctly Canadian focus.

Life. The series was created by executive producer Robert Lantos of the Toronto-based Alliance Entertainment Corp., Canada's largest television network. Its production house (page 52) Alliance's other shows have penetrated the U.S. market by way of cultural crossover: in *Night Heat* and *Diamonds*, Toronto is disguised as a glamorous North

American city. But *Mount Royal*, a co-production with France, separates its Montreal and Paris localities. Rod Allanson's Lantos: "We have tried to create a show with Hollywood production values that doesn't promote the American way of life."

Get. The result is a sort of mangled melodrama, lacking the full impact of either Hollywood fantasy or Canadian reality. Now heading into its fifth week, it is a series still in search of a formula. *Mount Royal* has all the elements of a prime-time soap—sex, glamour, power, family—but they add up to a unique equation. For one thing, the show lacks the usual copyness of a soap. Although the scripts interweave a few story lines, the threads are neatly cut and knotted at the end of each episode. *Mount Royal* also presents an odd balance of family morality and sexual license. After a quarter-century of marriage, the Valmres parents, André and Katherine, remain faithful to each other—at the insistence of *crv* network censors. But their three children are permitted to

be unashamedly promiscuous for young members of a prime-time family.

Whatever its faults, *Mount Royal* is a major phenomenon in the limited world of Canadian TV drama. And the show brings an interesting set of fresh talents to the small screen, with a cast that is perhaps the most cosmopolitan ever assembled for a Canadian series. Patrick Bauchau, the Belgium-born actor who stars as André Valois, had never before acted in a television series. He is known for character roles in movies by such acclaimed directors as Wim Wenders (*The State of Things*) and Alan Rudolph (*Chances*). My Dorian Blythe, a veteran of the Shakespearean stage, plays André's elegant wife, a concert pianist, and their fashion-model daughter, the impulsive Stefania, is portrayed by Catherine St. Onge, who is making her dramatic debut (page 56). Catherine Oliver, who emerged from the alternative theatre community of Francophonie Montreal, plays Stefania's sister, Brenda, an aggressive TV journalist. Finally, the inquisitive Jonathan Cheevers, son of federal Secretary of State David Crombie, appears as her naively dissolute brother, Rob, who moonlights as a nightclub singer—an enormous leap from his role in the lawyer's straitlaced successor in *crv*'s *State of Grace* (page 56).

Attacks. Unlikely to please viewers as a successful drama, *Mount Royal* receives its first ratings report this week. Meanwhile, responses from reviewers have ranged from constructive criticism to outright hostility. *Toronto's Globe and Mail* called the show "barbarically pretentious, well-written and intelligently written," but added that it lacked "the real sense of great prime-time trash." Montreal critics were less charitable: "Nothing in *Mount Royal*'s debut engages or excites the viewer," reported *The Gazette*. The most savage attacks came from Montreal's French-language media. Under the headline "A 10-million-a-hour assault," the tabloid *Le Journal de Montréal* branded the series "a huge fraud—a caricature of Quebec society" perpetrated by a group of Toronto entrepreneurs. And *Le Presse*, dismissing *Mount Royal* as "a bore," added that "French-Canadian favor is never necessary."

It is not surprising that a Toronto-produced, federally subsidized series about a wealthy Western family caused indignation in Quebec. According to Oliver, "A lot of actors have refused to do the show because it's a representation of a Quebec family in English." Concerning first erupted last summer when it was announced that Beluga-born Bauchau would serve as the head of the family. Peter Pearson, then-executive director of Telefilm Canada, threatened to withdraw the federal agency's \$1-

million in the series. Although *Mount Royal* is filmed in English only, both Radio-Canada and France's *art* plan to air a dubbed version of it in French. A co-producer and executive producer, Radio-Canada and *crv* seem strange. Lantos had originally envisioned making *Mount Royal* with the full *crv* network. And Denis Harvey, *crv* vice-president in charge of the English network, recalls that the network was "certainly very interested." But the French coproducers were pressed for time, and the *crv*



lacked the funds to proceed immediately, opening the way for *crv*'s involvement. Said Harvey: "I'm delighted that *crv* is finally showing an interest in Canadian drama—we can't do it all ourselves."

Unsettled. *crv* chose a dramatic moment to announce its involvement with *Mount Royal*. At the network's 1988 fall season preview, however, in Hall, Que., the nation's broadcast regulator was debating the network for its limited offering of Canadian drama. Then, after a brief adjournment, *crv* executives unveiled *Mount Royal*. Earlier in the hearings *crv* executives had mentioned the network as one of their own properties. "That's funny," one of the commissioners. "Is this going to be a *crv-cc* coproduction?"

The revelation that *crv* did, in essence, teaming *crv* with partners in France, formed an equally unexpected marriage. Rumors at *crv* and France's *art* have different notions about what an audience finds acceptable. And that

has created problems for story editors. Wayne Granger, *crv*'s vice-president, is hard to please anybody," said Pearson: "TV says we're not writing enough happy endings. France says we're writing too many. *crv* says no matter. France says how low nobody's values. France says that France are surprised we don't see a lot of them. But we go further with it than anything you've seen in a North American TV series—we go to the edge of what's permissible, then stretch it a little."

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has created problems for story editors. Wayne Granger, *crv*'s vice-president, is hard to please anybody," said Pearson: "TV says we're not writing enough happy endings. France says we're writing too many. *crv* says no matter. France says how low nobody's values. France says that France are surprised we don't see a lot of them. But we go further with it than anything you've seen in a North American TV series—we go to the edge of what's permissible, then stretch it a little."

But the main price of moral autonomy in *Mount Royal* is whether or not

it is a success. The network's 1988 fall season preview, however, in Hall, Que., the nation's broadcast regulator was debating the network for its limited offering of Canadian drama. Then, after a brief adjournment, *crv* executives unveiled *Mount Royal*. Earlier in the hearings *crv* executives had mentioned the network as one of their own properties. "That's funny," one of the commissioners. "Is this going to be a *crv-cc* coproduction?"

The revelation that *crv* did, in essence, teaming *crv* with partners in France, formed an equally unexpected marriage. Rumors at *crv* and France's *art* have different notions about what an audience finds acceptable. And that

André Vaseur should violate his marriage vows. The original script for the pilot episode called for him to have an extramarital affair while his wife is away unspooling his brother's widow. MTV insisted that the affair be cut from the script. Arthur Winchell, network vice-president in charge of entertainment programming, said that infidelity would mar André's image as a man of principle. Added Weatherill: "In so, it's about as logical as having him take the kittens from the litter down to the lake and drown them."

city's business partners had a dif-

front view. In fact, says Lantos, "the French are absolutely scandalized that a man of André's wealth and power would not have a mistress. But CTV says there is no way a heroic character like André can have a mistress." Dropping the affair from the plot disappointed Beaudin. "To our utter confusion," he said, "the whole subject just vanished, and we were left with a script without a subject."

Jawmty: Sipping coffee at a breakfast interview in a Montreal café, Bushan spoke candidly about Mount Royal. Like André Valour, he spoke

charismatic intelligence. Lester came in with the troops of former press minister Pierre Trudeau's mind, and there is indeed a resemblance. Bailew has a wise man's air of bemused detachment, and his voice is remarkably close to Trudeau's—an admiral's English that has an inextinguishable smother, yet an un-Canadian cadence. Bailew was wearing a fashionably baggy dark suit with a lavender tie and a fedora at a jaunty angle. "I have constant nightmares," he said, "in which I am, without a doubt, a bad guy. I have a wife, a daughter, and a son. I am a very conservative. Look at the dress—he was always ad-
 dressment with his clothes."

Banham has a mother-passing familiarity with the international life of wealth, power and intrigue to which André belongs. The actor's father—a physiognomist and award-winning author—was the son-in-law of a wealthy Belgian family. His mother is the daughter of a former communist Russian official who fled Moscow with his family after the revolution. The Van der Haeghe family reminds him of a number "glorious houses" that he frequented as a child. "The mansion on the hill—it's a beautiful set, but it's a little old. And sometimes I wonder how André can go home at night."

WILKINS: After a day's work on that beach set, Hancock, 42, goes home to a loft apartment that he has rented on Montreal's lively 81st Laurent Boulevard. His permanent home is a wood-on-shank outside Paris—built as a garden, along with the Eiffel Tower, as part of the 1889 world's fair. He lives there with his French wife of 18 years, Michelle, who is in her late 40's; a do's younger sister and who inherited the house. Describing himself as a "p

Mountaineer, a permanent expatriate," Ronchani has played leading movie roles in four languages. In American movies, he has tended to appear as a villain—from the gangster in 1946's *Cheese* to one of James Bond's attackers in 1963's *A View to a Kill*. But Ronchani has also interpreted his actor-

with 0.1 cm thickness.

Rauschen is clearly the harbinger of Mount Pique's end. And he is constantly trying to push the show—and his character—along an unconventional direction. Although he says that he is enthusiastic about the series, he

fishes show and an unlikely kidnapping. The fishes show, staged in a circus tent beside the Eiffel Tower, features far-wrapped models parading down a transparent ramp erected over cages of pacing tigers. While a transvestite prances on a platform, and a pair of manderins with live pythons wrapped around their necks make



Waste items. Curry, *Chandra* (batter): an odd balance of monthly and sexual service

does not hesitate to criticize it. In fact, after wrapping up filming of *Mount Royal's* ninth episode, he said that he was "happy to announce that we've finally got a good one in the can."

That main episode, due to air in the spring, was scripted by Toronto author David Young. When Ali,



him the green light. "It's about 90% oil," he said, "and the fact that we just gave away Dome Petroleum and Bow Valley."

Exploring social issues within such a high-bustle package is tricky. In the early episodes, serious themes emerge only as token post-credit the glances. Next week's show focuses on animal rights. But the issue serves simply as a dramatic pretext for an outrageous

weighs. Stollans struts down the ramp clad in a revealing fox-fur halter top and a black leather miniskirt. Moments later she is kidnapped and whisked off to a country estate. But she is a willing accomplice; the kidnapper is her latest lover, an animal rights terrorist.

Note: Mount Naga's producers are attempting to offer the best of both worlds: massive fantasy about lifestyles of the rich and beautiful and drama with something serious to say. The result rolls across the Canadian airwaves like a champagne bottle with an embossed message.

page made Rose critical, including *The Toronto Star's* Ann Rowden, complain that the show makes more "kitchy and mainstream." But those creating the series were determined to push it the other way. Chief story editor Grigby suggests that NBC's *L.A. Law* serves as a more contemporary model for the series than *Dallas* or *Dynasty* because of promoting fantasy, he adds. "We want to explore how

youngsters deal with power and privilege—living in a house bigger than God.”

Among the "youngsters," Colvety's journalist is the most noted in social reality. And the actress stresses that, despite the Vagner wealth, the show has to deal with common experience: "Even if you're rich, you have a bad hair day," and Colvety. "They don't wake up with tuxes on their heads." Meanwhile, Crombie seems anxious to inject more grit into the role. "Bob should take drugs and get a prison program," he said. "He should get a social disease." Added Crombie: "The show is warring in its own little bubble." There's a definite battle on that point, but let it if it doesn't get serious trouble.

Signs Clearly Mounted
Royal is in work in progress. And the criticisms of the cast, as played with their criticism for the show, say, may be a healthy sign. It is too early to tell whether the show will be a hit or a flop. But its producers say that they expect it to be renewed for a second season. "We want to have no major disaster on our hands for us not to renew," said CTV's Weiskopf. "We have to let these showmen know that we're giving them the money. We just don't have the resources to do what the American system does—put a series on the air, then throw it out after a few episodes. Our audience is a lot smaller. Canadian dramatic producers are the Top 100."

At December's Gemini Awards for Canadian television, robust Saguenay Lévy pointed to a list of the 16 most watched TV shows in the country. One was Canadian *Hockey Night in Canada*, and *The Minn Town Grandpa*. "Apparently, it helps to have Canada in the title," said Lévy with a smile. *Moment Special*, with its more local focus, is the first truly Canadian series to sail into the ratings war with a full complement of high-glamour artillery. Whether the series is successful enough to survive the battle remains to be seen. "It's a little opportunity to see how television is changing," said if the producers are willing to pull up the anchors, it could be very interesting."

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON in Montreal with
PAOLA YUEN in Toronto

Castles for the airwaves

Yeh Shervit has built mansions before. As a freshman prodigy at the University of Manitoba's architecture school, he designed his first palatial home when he was only 16. Since then, he has helped design complexes ranging from New York City's World Trade Center to Montreal's Place Monnaie. Now 41, Shervit is production designer for CTV's *Monty Python's Flying Circus*. He has created a structure unlike any of his others. His windows have no view, and its outside walls are framed by two-by-fours. A series of sets in the grand hall of the Montreal Theatre, *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, Shervit makes like a group of large sheds on the outside. But inside is a world of convincing luxury with \$1 million to construct and decorate the show's sets. Shervit was able to design the sets from top to bottom, from sketching the first blueprint to selecting the last piece of

Superbly detailed, *Silverio* begins a tour of the Valer home on the master bedroom, a vision in dusty rose with arctic sheen. In the corner is a wicker sofa alone dominated by what Silverio calls "a seduction touch." On the mats sit a grand staircase with balusters of hand-carved oak dominates the central hall, and an L-shaped landing offers a dramatic view—"you *Goose Walk the Wind* shoo," Silverio says with a laugh. The marble floor is set against the painted backdrop of a forest scene. The wall is a collage of photographs in patterns of smoldering cherry and maple, are glowing—as are the Persian rug. The art director, who lives in a Tuscan bungalow, was able to include a statue for



Over all walls, Persian rug and a 'saccharine' chandelier

quality and opulence. On a shopping spree to furnish the mansion, Silveri bought a \$5,000 gilt-framed mirror, a \$4,000 state-of-the-art refrigerator for the working kitchen and a \$65,000 dining room table, inlaid with floral designs in various fruit woods. "I wanted everything to look extremely rich," says Silveri. But he admitted that some of the decor is "sheep junk." He added, "Once you have the overall environment, everything you bring in here looks like a million bucks."

Aside from the mansion, the Mount Royal sets also include the corporate offices of Andrei Valov's company, the Valov corporation. The boardroom walls are paneled in raw silk, and the 30-foot-long boardroom table, painted to look like Brazilian egypt, sits on a massive steel frame—evidence that the producers expect the series to last. Now it is up to viewers to decide if Mount Royal's drama is as rich, solid and durable as its decor.

with 0.1 cm thickness.

Springtime talent and summer stardom

One is a classically trained actress who lives in Toronto, speaks with a soft English accent and has proven her versatility with a career that has taken her from the Shakespearean stage to daytime TV soap opera. The other is a slick young model with the favor of French Canada in her veins, the promise of stardom in her eyes and no previous acting experience. They are Dina Bylke and Gayleane St. Onge, mother and daughter in CTV's genre-drama series *Mount Royal*.

The two women are a study in contrasts. Bright-brown Bylke is the product of an erudite theatrical family. St. Onge is the daughter of a Montreal Toyota dealer. Bylke, who is old enough to refuse to disclose her age (about 40), comes to television from a illustrious stage career, which has

spanned Canada's Stratford Festival and London's Royal Shakespeare Company. St. Onge, 24, has spent five years working as an international fashion model. Now, as *Mount Royal*'s Stefanie Valois, she is suddenly portraying one in a major TV drama.

Ques: At the end of a long shooting day on the *Mount Royal* set in Montreal, Bylke and St. Onge are sitting a some together in Stokely's left. Sitting on the bed, they are looked in a heart-to-heart talk about the delicate issue of Stefanie's pregnancy. "I could be a good mother," says Stefanie. "I could give a baby more than just milk." Then she begins to cry and asks into her mother's arms. "Get" calls the director. "Right now, another take! Right away! Keep this emotion!" But the irrepressible St. Onge is already up and chattering

with the crew. The director leaps from behind the camera onto the set and pleads with her not to break her concentration. St. Onge dutifully retreats to her position. Her second take is as good as the first—again she sprints convincingly on cue. "Gayleane, that was great," says the director, and St. Onge beams off the set with a broad smile on her face.

She has little acting experience, but St. Onge has been confiding in cameras from age 15, when she first began modeling. A precocious, confident presence, she has exaggerated features that transcend conventional beauty—dark Latin eyes under strong brows and a fiery, layered chin, a nose that is almost jagged and a generous mouth that verges on being too large for the delicate angles of her face. It is a modern face, built for expression the way that a dancer's body is built for movement. And with a touch of karmic or costume, St. Onge can effron a character change in personality.

Plus: Last December she arrived at the Gemini Awards in Toronto with her dark hair styled into a lurching swirl and her body sheathed in a pink mode gown with a huge collar of matching fur. Far from *Mount Royal* wardrobe, a \$4,000 design by France's Christian Lacroix. The same week she sat down for a *Meatmen* interview wearing a big-shouldered cream jacket, blue jeans, a man's shirt and a pulley tie—her own clothes. Striding onto a magazine's cover at an encounter, St. Onge recalled that before becoming a model she planned to become a housewife. "I was all ready to walk a mile and be a housewife," she said laughing, popping out her lips with her thumbs. "I still wouldn't mind doing that."

Like: Her Stefanie character. St. Onge started out as a dancer, beginning classes at 4. Then, at 14, she auditioned as a dancer for a fashion show, launching her modeling career. After graduating from high school she chose to model full time, rejecting her parents' advice that she continue her

education. St. Onge opted for a more exotic education on Italian runways from Montreal to Tokyo. And she won the *Mount Royal* role last year after a series of grueling auditions.

Bright St: Onge describes herself as far less impulsive than the woman she plays in *Mount Royal*, who has an affair with a French cabinet minister in one episode and an unrequited love interest in another. "I think of Stefanie as one of the bright colors and me as pastel," she said. With apartments in

er Robert Lantos took a risk—which seems to have paid off. Said Mario Aspinwall, who has directed her in four episodes: "I don't think I have ever seen a person start from total inexperience and acquire the art as easily as the last. Her eagerness was a great asset." Once, during a rehearsal, Aspinwall asked Bylke to kiss St. Onge. Bylke refused. "I think of Stefanie as one of the bright colors and me as pastel," she said. "It wouldn't be right for me to give her my interpreta-

"When I try to do a Canadian accent," she said, "I have no idea who I am." Bylke added that during her *Mount Royal* audition, Lantos asked her to do a much more difficult thing: to refuse. Instead, he changed the script to make her character English-educated.

Born in Liverpool and trained at London's Central School of Speech and Drama, Bylke grew up with the Royal Shakespeare Company—but she also appeared in a B-grade horror film, *Wampire Circus*, and performed in London's made stage revue *Oh! Calcutta!*, where she met Canadian actor Richard Harris. They moved to Canada together in 1978, but have since separated after six years together. Bylke became a star on the stages of Ontario's Stratford and Shaw festivals during the late 1970s, is roles ranging from Desdemona in *Othello* to Gwendolyn in *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Recalled former Stratford artistic director Robin Phillips: "Her performances are very sincere and astute." And after watching the *Mount Royal* pilot Phillips said, "It was the first time I had seen that compelling quotient of hers on film as I had seen it onstage." Phillips added that she was the opposite of faded Alaska. "But made and not out of—there's something quite new in this."

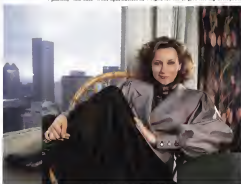
Soap: While Bylke developed her talent in classical theatre, she resisted the move from stage to screen. "Part of me," she said, "just swallowed the myth that a stage actor doesn't translate well into film and television." But in 1986 she finally took her first television job—a regular role as the long-running soap opera in the history of daytime TV, *Search for Tomorrow*. She played what she calls "a Joan Collins character" for 18 months until the soap was cancelled in December, 1986. The daily routine of shooting a soap taught her to be comfortable in front of the camera. But the transition from the stage was difficult at first. "I had this terrible desire to turn away from the camera," she said. "Then I began to relax, to feel the camera was not out to get me. Now, I feel the camera is like a friend or fourth person as the set—because I can share things with it."

Both Bylke and St. Onge flourish in front of the camera. St. Onge has the look, the youth—and possibly the talent—to become a star. Dancer Bylke is beyond the age at which stars are born, but she has earned the right to act like one. However, in *Mount Royal*'s mature, belated aristocracy, both the neophyte and the seasoned actress can share in a fantasy world of wealth and glamour beyond their own wildest dreams.

—BRAND D. JOHNSON at Montreal with DANIELA WONG in Toronto



St. Onge: a pinhead-like woman adored on fashion runways from Montreal to Tokyo



Bylke: a veteran of the nude revue Oh! Calcutta! and the Shakespearean stage

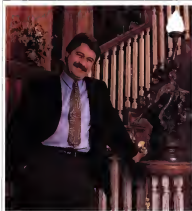
both Toronto and Montreal. St. Onge lives with a steady boyfriend—Toronto actor David Norman, another former model who now resides in television's rear. She says that she "desperately" wants to have a baby but realizes that her career means she will have to wait.

With *Mount Royal*, St. Onge has landed a star-making role and a chance to prove her talent. Her most obvious asset is glaucous, but she is clearly uncomfortable with the stereotype of the empty-headed starlet. "I don't think I was ever the type of stupid model who just played with her looks and didn't have anything to give," she said. "There are so many pretty girls out there that I have to believe there was another reason for me to be here."

Before landing the *Mount Royal* role she had acted in a few TV commercials, but she has never had any formal dramatic training. In casting her, produc-

tion of how she should do it." Dancer Bylke has enough experience not to flinch it. The job she played the geography scene with St. Onge, she was physically exhausted—the result of commuting between *Mount Royal* and a French TV series, *Perle de l'été*, which she was shooting in Paris. But fatigue did not seem to have dulled her hard-eyed charm or her skill. As cosmopolitan as her character on *Mount Royal*, Bylke managed to take on two TV roles in different languages and on separate continents at the same time. In just one week at Christmas, she flew from Montreal to Paris, back to Montreal, and then to London to visit her parents.

Accent: A genuine trouper, Bylke first made her name as a stage actress in England. And although she has lived in Canada since 1978, she has stubbornly retained her British accent.



Lantos studying market limits with a 'vicious' sense of what's entertaining

Going for the jugular

Sitting at a black oval table in the Toronto boardroom of the Alliance Entertainment Corp., Robert Lantos washed down a takeout vegetable sandwich with a glass of cervoise juice, then lit a cigar. "The night," he said, "will help me think." Wearing a dark pinstripe suit with five-engineered suspenders, the executive producer of CTV's new *Mount Royal* series is clearly a man of high contrasts. In creating *Mount Royal*—a prime-time series with Hollywood glamour and Canadian characters—he has concocted a new hybrid formula for domestic TV drama. Lantos is also one of the most bankable producers in Canada's precarious film industry, a man who has spent his career defying the limits of the Canadian market. "If you want to kick the Americans off the air," he declared, "you have to give audiences the scope and the slickness they expect."

A leading partner in Alliance—Canada's largest film and television production company—Lantos, 39, has a unique reputation. In the Canadian film business, where modest ambitions and deli-

cate tastes prevail, he is known for his keen commercial instincts. *Mount Royal*—which probably offers more carefully watched female flesh than any series in the country's history—is a direct product of his vision. Despite the show's setting, Lantos admitted that its style "is certainly not Canadian—it is about exciting people looking exciting lives." CTV executive Arthur Weisbach praised Lantos's "vicious sense of what's entertaining," adding, "I find it hard to get producers like Robert, people who can find the audience's jugular."

Born in Budapest, Lantos left Hungary with his family when he was 9 to live in Uruguay. Five years later they moved to Montreal, where his father opened a deli/bistro. After Robert obtained his master's degree in communications at McGill University, he considered becoming a professor. But his life took a fateful turn in 1973 when, at the New York Erotic Film Festival, he struck a deal to distribute a series of sex highlights in Canada. And it became a hit—once Lantos had learned the complexities of film distribution. "At first,"

he recalled, laughing, "I walked into a house with the film under my arm and said, 'Can you play this?'"

Forming a Montreal-based distribution company that became Vividfilms, Lantos and his partner, Victor Loevy, broadened their merchandise from erotica to art films. Then, in 1977, Lantos produced his first movie, *L'ange de la femme* (*The Angel and the Woman*), a low-budget fable notorious for a graphic sex scene between Lewis Percy and Carole Laure. Earlier, Lantos had spent \$30,000 acquiring the rights to *The Prince of Older Women*, a novel by Hungarian author Stephen Vizinczey. And in 1977 he produced a \$1-million movie version, starring Tom Berenger, which grossed \$10 million.

Shrewd as *Prince* is, Lantos and Loevy Stephen Roth set up his film Ltd., which used Ottawa's then-generous capital-cost allowance to make a string of disappointing movies. On the set of 1979's *Stromboli*, Lantos met his wife, actress Jennifer Tilly. Later that year she starred in his *Year Ticket Is No Longer Valid*, a major flop. Lantos charged that costar Richard Harris deliberately sabotaged the movie, while Harris accused Lantos of using the movie to show off his wife. (Lantos and Tilly, who have two children, separated in 1984.) Roth's biggest project was *Jockeys Then and Now*, an \$11-million movie and CBC mini-series based on Mordecai Richler's novel, and only the second English-Canadian film ever to be accepted for competition at the Cannes film festival. The 1985 film was a critical and commercial failure. But the project's grand scale reflected the producer's ambitions.

That year, Lantos and Roth teamed up with a new pair of partners, John Kennedy and Denis Rivest, to form Alliance. Roth recently resigned to pursue independent projects. But with Lantos based in Toronto, Kennedy in Los Angeles and Rivest in Paris and Montreal, Alliance has considerable influence. A \$70-million-a-year operation, Alliance has been especially successful in negotiating TV coproductions, notably CTV's *Night Heat*. And last year Alliance's Toronto-based home feature film, *The Gleaners*, grossed \$40 million. The same year Lantos produced an \$8.5-million TV miniseries, *Secret of Gideon*, for CTV and the House of Commons.

Still, Lantos says that he has higher aspirations. With *Mount Royal*, he has taken pains to bring Canadian content to the screen. Ultimately, however, Lantos wonders if the country is ready for his vision. "The scene won't work," he predicts, "if one basic assumption turns out to be wrong—that Canadians can take risks and lead their lives."

—SHAWN D. JOHNSON

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Twenty-one years ago the daughter of Kansas City Chiefs owner Lamar Hunt was playing with the ball, trying to make a super ball. The ball, aimed for the remarkable height to which it could bounce, inspired the owner of the National Football League team to suggest that the league's championship game be called the Super Bowl. The name was adopted and recent anniversaries were added to underline the premonition. On Jan. 31 the Denver Broncos will meet the Washington Redskins at Super Bowl XXII in San Diego, Calif. But if the preceding 21 games are any indication, watching the 1988 edition will be as exciting as watching a ball at rest. As Dallas Cowboy running back Duane Thomas asked before Super Bowl VI: "If this is the ultimate game, how come they're playing it again next year?"

Hunt's Chiefs lost their first Super Bowl 35-16 to the Green Bay Packers. And almost all the other 29 NFL title games have been equally lopsided. Although Las Vegas bookmakers favored the Broncos by 3 1/2 points at week's end, the average Super Bowl margin of victory is 15.2 points. Indeed, last January the New York Giants defeated the Broncos by 19 points. In the preceding three bowls the champions took the Vince Lombardi Trophy after winning by 36, 22 and 29 points, respectively. Still, of the 18 highest-scoring games in U.S. television history, five are Super Bowl games. And up to the last day of January, an estimated 128 million Canadians and 138 million U.S. viewers, along with the 60,700 spectators at Jack Murphy Stadium, who have paid up to \$5,000 per seat, will be at least momentarily captivated.

But no matter how exciting or lopsided Bowl XXII turns out to be, one Canadian—Broncos owner Pat Bowlen—and one former Canadian—Redskins owner Jack Kent Cooke—will almost certainly watch the end. Bowlen, 43, was born in Wisconsin but grew up in Edmonton, where his father developed a lucrative oil and real estate business. He bought the majority shares of the Broncos in 1964 for a reported \$91 million from Vancouver

administrative Edgar Kaiser Jr. Cooke, 76, was born in Hamilton, Ont., and went from selling encyclopedias to owning a Toronto radio station and baseball team, among other holdings. The well-known entrepreneur Cooke left Canada in 1962 and became an American by an act of Congress in 1969. The former owner of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team and the



Redskins' quarterback Doug Williams (left) threw a 15.2-point average margin of victory.

Los Angeles Kings hockey team, Cooke owns every Redskins share.

While Cooke lives in Middleburg, Va., and takes a paternal, if passive, interest in his team, Bowlen spends half the year in Denver and is actively involved in running the Broncos. Not only is his involvement unique among NFL team owners, but so is his working out with his players. At age 37, Bowlen began competing in triathlon events—a 2.4-km swim, followed by a 140.5-km bicycle ride, topped off with a 42.8-km run. But after three years he stopped competing. Explains Bowlen: "You have to train six hours a day for that. Now I don't have the time. Running the

Broncos is my career now." Added Broncos head coach Dan Reeves: "Our training camp is about 64 km outside of Denver. One day I drove by him as he was cycling to the camp. I thought that was weird, but another day I passed him as he was running to the camp. He's probably in the best condition of anyone on our team."

After two weeks of relentless media attention, the Bowl games are rarely in the right mental condition to live up to the pregame hype. But Cooke's Redskins, playing in their third Super Bowl in six years, were the first team in 1968. In this Bowl, their third, the Broncos, after being handicapped by



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—BAR QUINN with correspondence reports

Community programs that fight crime

The Algonquin, N.B., police detective Greg MacAlene, the media did not lack promising. A young gas station attendant had been brutally murdered during a July, 1990, armed robbery, and few witnesses had stepped forward to provide a name for him, leaving the beleaguered local channels of investigation, MacAlene, then 39, persuaded the city's ABC-TV affiliate to broadcast a re-enactment of the crime and offered a reward for any anonymous tip that would lead to an arrest. Although the dramatization, aired that September, was clumsy and apologetic, someone came forward with a crucial tip within 24 hours of the broadcast, enabling police to arrest two men who were eventually convicted of the murder. Boosted by that success, the Fortin, Ont.-born MacAlene sought to apply his novel methods on a broader scale. The result was Crime Stoppers, a program that now works through local news media in about 750 communities around the world to offer cash rewards for information that helps police solve crimes.

On Jan. 4 MacAlene was in Belleville, Ont., to launch a new Crime Stoppers program there, one of 33 in Ontario and more than 50 in Canada. According to MacAlene, new the executive director of the Greater Dallas Crime Commission, a citizens' anti-crime group in Texas, Crime Stoppers depends on newspapers, radio and television outlets in each community to promote the program and on local corporate and private donations to fund the rewards. Said MacAlene: "The media's involvement creates credibility and a sense of community involvement." But the most important ingredient in the program's success, he adds, is the willingness of local citizens to get involved by speaking to police and information they may have about a crime.

While some police officers initially viewed Crime Stoppers with skepticism, the results offer a persuasive argument in its favor. MacAlene estimates that the program helps solve one major crime in North America every 18 minutes. Since 1982 the Canadian program has resulted in nearly 10,000 arrests, helped police recover more than 450 million in stolen property and saved taxpayers and paid out nearly \$1 million in rewards. Sgt. William Hartmann, police

re-ordinator of the Greater Vancouver program, estimates that as many as one call in five leads to an arrest. "It is a definite asset to an investigator," said Hartmann. "It can solve a lot of crimes that would not have been solved any other way."

MacAlene designed Crime Stoppers to overcome the reluctance that many people feel about approaching the police. Citizens giving information to Crime Stoppers do not have

provide an involved case, and some television stations broadcast dramatizations of crimes. Toronto-based independent station CTV-TV devotees an estimated \$200,000 a year to the production of brief, videotaped crime re-enactments that it rates a week. Amateur actors and police stand in for real-life participants in such crimes as purse-snatchings and sexual assaults.

The program's popularity has



MacAlene: Helping police with TV dramatizations and cash rewards for information

to reveal their name, and, since most of their simply provide leads for investigators, they are not required to testify in court. And clearly, the rewards serve as an inducement. Officers assign the anonymous callers individual roles—witnesses and ask them to phone periodically to check on the progress of the case. Rewards for information that leads to an arrest generally range from \$50 to \$2,000, depending on such factors as the severity of the crime, although some programs offer as much as \$2,500. Each community program has a volunteer board of directors primarily responsible for raising the funds necessary to pay those rewards.

Local newspapers and radio stations routinely carry information that the Crime Stoppers program

grown not only in North America but overseas as well. Communities in West Africa, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia, among others, have active programs. For his part, MacAlene says that he is pleased and surprised about the widespread support his efforts have generated. "I feel we have been on the cutting edge of a change in law enforcement," he added. "Police departments have become more community-oriented. And Crime Stoppers has proven that where citizens know what we would like them to do, they will respond positively." With police increasingly overwhelmed in a battle against rising crime rates, the program has proven to be an indispensable addition to their arsenal.

—DAVID TODD in Toronto

BOOKS

Born under a bad sign

THE NEW CONFESSIONS

By William Boyd
(Penguin Books, 342 pages, \$22.95)

The 18th-century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau declared in his autobiographical *Confessions*, "My birth was the first of my misfortunes." The reason: his father and died while giving birth to him. The hero of *The New Confessions*, the fourth novel by British author William Boyd, begins his first-person narrative even more bluntly: "My first act on entering this world was to tell my mother—"

Todd first reads Rousseau in a German prison camp during the First World War. After the war he manages to complete the first part of his novel, telling it as one of the masterpieces of silent film, but just then

the talismans are born. Todd's life is full of such misadventure. As a youth, he falls in love with a kind but unresponsive aunt. As well, he becomes convinced that a good family friend—who wants to marry the aunt—is a real father. Todd's army service in one continuous mistake that culminates in his capture. He marries recklessly and, as he admits, just for sex when he does find love, with an actress, it takes place inconveniently late.

Still, he enjoys some good times. He is a successful director in London, in pre-World War II, and, later, in Hollywood. But although he has a few close

friends, none turns out to be treacherous. One, an FBI agent, turns him in during the McCarthy witch-hunts in Hollywood—despite the fact that Todd is spotted. In Germany, he barely noticed the Nazis, he was too busy with Rousseau. Todd's identification with the philosopher is one of two perspectives in his life. The other is a belief in the controlling power of chance—although he usually sees chance with systems had back to Todd, the world is not to get him.

Boyd's other characters are little more than lively sketches, but Todd is a fully formed, if somewhat unappealing, creation. Rousseau's second aim in his autobiography was to tell the whole truth about himself, warts and all. Todd also makes a show of parading his own mistakes, but his impulse is always to blame someone else. And that, Boyd seems to be saying, is the real modern man. Ambitious—and ultimately successful—*The New Confessions* is as sad as the writings of Rousseau himself.

—ROBERT CUSHMAN



Boyd: author of *The New Confessions*

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FOUR DUBLINERS: OSCAR WILDE,
WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, JAMES
JOYCE, SAMUEL BECKETT
By Richard Ellmann
(Penguin, 222 pages, \$16.00)

The four brilliant writers who are the subjects of Richard Ellmann's book of essays make up, at first sight, an odd quartet. Not men but being just Debutters, they turn out to have been connected in the most surprising ways. In 1886 Oscar Wilde invited the young poet W. B. Yeats to Christmas dinner. Yeats, for his part, was con-



Beckett, the one who stayed off-pointed inspection

of the few to give public support to Wilde during his 1895 trial for indecent behavior. A few years later Yeats came at dawn to meet James Joyce's train in London and, after giving the young man breakfast, took him around the city's editorial offices. The withdrawn Samuel Beckett was as close a friend as Joyce, a man not given to ordinary, would allow—and after Beckett was stabbed in a 1938 Paris street brawl, it was Joyce who sat silently beside his hospitalized bed.

Such intimate revelations are typical of Ellmann, who died last year at the age of 60. The first American to hold an English literature professorship at Oxford, Ellmann was a literary biographer who combined acute scholarship in sight with a taste for gossip. In *Four Dubliners*, originally delivered as a series of lectures at the Library of Congress, Ellmann's working method is to

examine each writer as a particular, revealing point in his life. In so doing, he has cast light on four writers who, in different ways, changed the Western literary canon.

Ellman is wide in the undergraduate White of Oxford, which the biographer calls a place that "for [himself, is] as the mixed what Paris is to the body." While writing Ellman, was an atmosphere that was "a little bit removed on the street, a fully formed young man when he left four years later." The midwinter consisted of coming to terms with the paradoxes in his personality, which consisted "between American Catholicism and the English aristocrat, between love of women and loss of women." "The war," White wrote later, "contradict themselves," and Ellman shows how fruitful these contradictions were to him.

Tea, by contrast, is portrayed as 68, undergoing what he himself called a second puberty. In an effort to rejuvenate both his poetry and his sex life, he had a vasectomy. *Kilnash* reveals that the operation failed to cure Tea's impotence, but did spark a renewed period of artistic creation in which the poet's muses became the beautiful and the disgusting because even more potentiated.

Joseph is seen at an equally vulnerable moment. In 1918 he was beginning to write the *Symposium* episode of his masterpiece *Chances*, where his hero, Leopold Blum, after a girl on the beach, Elizabeth shows how Anne made mistakes to treat women, perhaps with a look in mind. "I was not a pedagogue," may have served him, if not his peculiar life. Only the intensely private — and still alive — Beckett seems to have shared all Elizabeth's constant prurient inspection. What the biographer brilliantly shows is how much Beckett owes to his predecessors and how his own achievement now helps in understanding their work. Like the other essays in *Portrait*, this is a book that is both enlightening and fun. And it provides a good point of entry into work that is sometimes difficult, but always rewarding.

- (DIFFICULTY 14 NOV)

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Wright with model of Guggenheim Museum; ordered designs and a chaotic life

Blueprint of brilliance

MANY MAKES A LIFE OF
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

By Breendon Gail
(General Publishing, \$44 pages, \$59.95)

In terms of posthumous fame, Frank Lloyd Wright is architecture's answer to King Friday. Wright, who died in 1959 at 91, has attracted at least as many imitators as the so-called king of rock 'n' roll. And like Presley, he remains a cult phenomenon: in 1990, collector Thomas S. Monaghan, owner of the Michigan-based *Quentin's* Pizza chain, paid an unprecedented \$2 million for a table-sculpture set that Wright had designed. Although the beauty and originality of Wright's work account for his lasting fame as an architect, his large-than-life personality continues to spark interest in Wright the man. In *Many Makes a Life of Frank Lloyd Wright*, New Yorker columnist Breendon Gail writes about the genius's long, controversial and scandal-strewn existence. But Gail's unimpaired biographical blueprint fails to render its subject in three dimensions.

In an interview with Gail when Wright was in his late 80s, the Wisconsin-born architect boasted, "I defy anyone to name a single aspect of the best contemporary architecture that wasn't done first by me." Although he never lived up to his own billing, he did have an extraordinary career. Trained in the influential Chicago firm of Adler & Sullivan, Wright was designing his revolutionary, strongly horizontal prairie houses by the turn

of the century. His later masterpieces, which include New York City's spiraling Guggenheim Museum, are joyful manipulations of form and space.

As a designer, Wright possessed an innate sense of order, but his personal life was chaotic. In 1909 he abandoned his wife and six children to live with Mamah Cheney, the wife of a friend. Five years later, within weeks of Cheney's death in a fire, Wright began an affair with an eccentric millionaire heiress who had sent him a model-stone tablet. They eventually married and divorced, and in 1938 Wright wed a much younger woman.

Gail, who befriended Wright during the architect's last years, describes his subject variously as a "magnus," a "hands-off salesman" and "an elastic, detachable and addictive." But although the author repeatedly points out that Wright was short, broad, bearded, his manner and designed much that belied, he never really gets at the man behind the many masks of the book's title. Gail also strikes a strangely high-minded tone in discussing his subject's pervasive optimism and tendency to lie. And at one point he questions whether or not Wright would have left an even greater legacy had he rooted himself in one place instead of remaining on the move for much of his life. (Gail has been at *The New Yorker* since 1988.) Although well-researched and sometimes witty, *Many Makes a Life of Wright* is less inspiring than Wright's brilliant designs.

—PAMELA YOUNG



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SEXES**A fight for men's rights**

Already under attack is a number of recent books that blame men for women's problems, many men were astonished last fall when a new book reported that most women were unhappy in their personal relationships because men refused to respond to their emotional needs. The publication of U.S. author Steve Hite's *Women and Love: A Cultural Revolution in Progress* galvanised a tiny men's rights group called Men's Rights Inc. "The Hite report was the last straw for many people," declared Freddie Hayward, executive director of the Sacramento, California-based organization. For three years Hayward has lobbied advertisers and women's groups to contribute to prevent a more favourable image of men. Now he and colleague Warren Farrell, best-selling author of *The Liberated Man and Why Men Are the Way They Are*, are traveling throughout North America to fight what they call "the new sexism."

In frequent radio and TV appearances and in lectures to high school and university audiences, Hayward and Farrell maintain that Hite's book and others reflect a disturbing trend toward anti-male bias in the media and elsewhere. It is an attitude, they say, that overlooks the fact that men have problems too. As an example, they cite the underlying position that men have traditionally taken in pursuing, divorce and child custody issues. And in advertising, Hayward added, "whenever there is a jerk or an incompetent portrayed in a relationship, it is always a man."

Hayward says that members of Men's Rights support federal goals and aim only to address a closer, more balanced relationship between the sexes. But many feminists dismiss the organization's efforts as naive and misguided. Edie Matly Ford, president of the Washington-based National Organization for Women, "I find it laughable. Men have had it their way for 300 years." For women, she added, "it is catch-up time." Still, Hayward says that demanding the male point of view in key issues can only contribute to the growing alienation between men and women.

—JULIE KATZMAN with JONAS GRIGORI
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The caves of darkness

At Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum, some of the most popular permanent exhibits are also the most macabre: Grey-skinned Egyptian mummies and towering dinosaur skeletons seem to hold endless fascination for visitors. But on Jan. 16, the museum opened one of its most rare and atmospheric galleries ever—a reproduction of a Jamaican bat cave containing 4,000 freeze-dried and artificial bats in a lifelike presentation. Piped-in narration details visitors on a 15-minute walk through the dimly lit replica of an eight-foot-high limestone tunnel echoing with the sounds of dripping water and bat squeaks. Curators are predicting that the Bat Cave will become so popular that the museum will have to issue tickets allowing visitors a specific time to attend.

The unconventional exhibit was the brainchild of mammalogist Randolph Peterson, who says that people are more curious about bats than about any other mammal. The resulting 30-m Bat Cave, part of a \$30-million group of new galleries, satisfies that curio-



Fruit bat: weird and intriguing

ity on many counts, illustrating a range of intriguing bat characteristics including the means of navigation that enables them to fly in darkness.

With its dark stalactites and stalag-

mites and depictions of crabs feeding on bat droppings, the exhibit evokes the atmosphere of a real habitat, the St. Clair Cave near Polygwood, in central Jamaica. That cave's 3.3-km-long tunnel and pitch-black caverns are roasts for millions of bats from several tropical species. Since Peterson first saw it in the early 1960s, he and other researchers from the museum have accumulated 35,000 bat specimens. They started planning and building the Bat Cave in 1984 as part of the museum's \$80-million project to completely overhaul its 70-year-old premises and mount new, up-to-date exhibits.

But for all its realism, the exhibit compromises in some areas. Only about 30 of the bats on display are real animals. The rest are life-sized vinyl and wax models made from models of bats captured in Jamaica. And according to Peter Benschop, who supervised the reproduction work, the exhibit does not reproduce the stench of knee-deep bat waste and the humid 26°C heat that characterizes the cavern. But Benschop says "It will never forget the total darkness and hundreds of thousands of bats above us." Still, museum curators are hoping the bat will be a strong competitor with the mummies and dinosaur bones for the visitors' attention.

—ANN SALMSLEY in Toronto



Mattia Aylward's loving murmur, sexual dys functions and some jelly doughnuts

FILMS

A lunatic on the loose

THE COUCH TRIP

Directed by Michael Ritchie

Set in Los Angeles, where new forms of therapy seem to sprout like mushrooms, *The Couch Trip* is a witty and mildly surreal farve Psychoanalyst George Marica (Charles Grodin) has profited handsomely from the current self-help craze—but at a cost to his own health. On the verge of emotional collapse, he overdoes on pills before deciding to take a sabbatical.

He and his greedy lawyer, Harvey Michaels (Richard Roundtree), are intent on keeping Marica's therapy business going—particularly a popular and lucrative radio phone-in show called *Mind Your Mind*. The two agree to find a dull but faithful temporary replacement and choose Dr. Lawrence Burt (David Cismac), who runs a correctional system in Illinois. But one of Burt's patients, a female named John Burns (Candice), Dan Aykroyd, answers the phone call and, escaping from the facility, impersonates Burt and uses his first-class ticket to California. The movie, directed with less-than-spectacular skill by Michael Ritchie (who shares a lot of credit for the success—other than to be insanely funny).

What moral *The Couch Trip* has is that honesty, the beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. Burns instantly becomes a hit on the radio show, much to the surprise of Marica's assistant, Dr. Laura Balthus (Deann Dizon), by being

passively honest—and sexually explicit—with his callers. One hilarious scene involves Burns being lured by a throng of eager listeners, who show up at his office to accept his on-air offer of free therapy sessions. Burns decides to take his would-be patients to a baseball game—and has each person hold a different bat on the basis of their particular sexual dysfunction, from impotence to nymphomania.

The movie has a shaggy, free-for-all spirit. By turns sexy and just plain frantic, the plot really turns Marica into a raving madman and patient Burns into a paragon of sanity. Both Aykroyd, who is seriously disheveled, and Grodin, who can make his hair look as if it burns during an anxiety attack, are adept practitioners of farce. And the Toronto-based cast (The Canadian Burns, making his first movie) adds just the right touch of surrealism to the justly madcap of vicious classical life.

Although the gags sometimes fall flat, *The Couch Trip* is eventually irresistible. A case in point is Walter Matthau as Donald Becker, as eccentric crusader against cruelty to treat his clients. He, who wears a long, thin beard and a long, thin mustache, is a real character. Along the way, Burns' superposition early on but turns along for the ride. Becker, who likes to suck the filling out of jelly doughnuts with a straw, makes little sense but is lovable all the same—just like the crazy little movie.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Sex and the macho man

PATTY ROCKS

Directed by David Burton Morris

Controversial because of its coarse language, *Patty Rocks*—a movie that candidly deals with blue-collar male sexuality (even sex is only enough to make a fist of sailors' hands) Billy (Chris Malloy), a laborer, convinces Eddie (John Jenkins), a garage foreman, to make the long drive through the frozen Minnesota night to see Patty (Karen Lendy), who is pregnant with Billy's child. Along the way, they spend much of their time talking about sex in salacious detail, and with lip-smacking Billy. Then Eddie suggests that Billy tell Patty the truth—that he is married with two children. But when the two men arrive they—and the viewer—are in for a few surprises. Alternately perceptive and mundane, *Patty Rocks* is a thick slice of life served up with a large side order of self-conscious irony.

Most of the movie's action takes place inside Billy's car, where he indulges in his verbal orgies. Billy wants to be free of the constraints that usually accompany criticism, marriage, fidelity and emotional involvement. At one point he tells Eddie that he wishes he were a worker ant so that, after having sex with the queen, he would give him "a little bug and a kiss"—and he would be free to go off and do as he pleased. Eddie, a more sensitive soul still hurting from a recent divorce, listens patiently. Their discussion rambles on, sometimes to the point of tedious, but its often-shocking content still makes for a bracing movie experience.

Written by the same screen and David Burton Morris—making his directorial debut in a feature film—the movie suggests that men will be boys. And as the self-absorbed and sensual Patty points out, most males are born without women ever, which they can feel superior. Still, when the two men arrive at Patty's both come to grips with their vulnerability. Billy confesses that he loves his family, and Eddie discovers that he is in love with the early-morning character of Patty is at times clichéd, the movie is so ironic an realism—and often so successful at it—that it forces the audience to take the good with the bad. And in that respect, *Patty Rocks* is just the life.

—L. OTT

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Winnie's darker side

British historian David Irving has a reputation for avoiding controversy. In 1975 he created a storm by saying that there was no documented proof that Adolf Hitler knew about the mass extermination of Jews in Nazi concentration camps. Then, in 1980, he was one of the first experts to declare publicly that diaries purportedly written by Hitler were fakes—although he later changed his mind and pronounced them genuine. Now Irving is at the centre of another uproar. In his latest book, *Churchill's War: The Struggle for Power*, he claims that former British prime minister Winston Churchill was a drunk who deliberately prolonged the Second World War in order to promote his own political career. Said Zara Steiner, a respected Cambridge University historian: "Most people would agree Irving is a brilliant researcher and that there is some basis for what he writes. But he ruins his case by insisting it out of all proportion."

Irving himself is unrepentant, insisting that the British establishment has denied rank some of his so far, save the popular image of Churchill as a wartime hero. Although he completed the book three years ago, Irving said that his publisher, Michael Joseph Ltd. of London, declined to publish it and has now asked him to return a \$50,000 advance. Two other British-based firms, Macmillan London Ltd. and William Collins Sons and Co. Ltd., also rejected the manuscript. As a result, Irving, 46, turned to a little-known Australian firm, Veritas Publishing Company Pty Ltd. "The British establishment has tried to hush me up," Irving told Maclean's. "The word has gone around that my book is going to cause a lot of hot fires, so the old-boy network has thrown a blanket of silence over me."

Irving's critics dismiss those charges, arguing that the British publishers rejected the book because of historical inaccuracies and approved allegations. Even so, the controversy over his extreme claims has not harmed sales. Since publishing the

book last September, Veritas has sold 7,000 copies of Churchill's War in Australia. Irving says that he personally sold another 600 copies during a five-day speaking tour of British Columbia.



Rockwell Churchill portraying the leader as a cowardly megalomaniac.

and Alberta last October. He added that he has distributed 10,000 copies by hand to British bookstores and says that demand for the book has been so strong that he recently decided to reprint 10,000 more. Declared Geoffrey Bailey of London's Hatchards bookstore: "The reason for the interest is that Mr. Irving is such a controversial figure—and he is very good at generating publicity."

The book says that Churchill ignored German peace overtures in 1940 and deliberately kept the war going to satisfy his craving for power. Far from portraying Churchill as a hero, Irving paints him as a megalomaniac, an alcoholic and a coward who frequently fled London to avoid German air raids. "For 40 years we British have been sitting in a warm bath of illusion," Irving said. "The truth is that, had Churchill not needlessly prolonged the war, 20 million lives would have been saved. The Holocaust would not have occurred and the British Empire would not have been bankrupted."

Some historians say that they are annoyed by Irving's claims. Churchill's official biographer, Martin Gilbert, refuses even to discuss the matter of Irving, while another distinguished historian, Henry Pelling of St. John's College, Cambridge, said that his book is "interesting in parts" but deeply

biased. Added Pelling: "It is possible that Churchill and Hitler would have come to terms in 1940, but think of the price. The Nazis would have been left alone to rule Europe." Boomer said that much of what Irving has written is not new. She added, "While it is true that Churchill drank a lot, I simply do not believe that it interfered with his ability to direct the war effort."

Although Boomer and other historians praise Irving for his research, some are uneasy troubled by his apparent sympathy for Nazi Germany. But Irving denies that he is anti-Semitic. "There is a certain amount of Jewish hostility toward me in Britain," he said, "but that does not mean I am hostile to the Jewish community." Meanwhile, Macmillan London is planning to publish two new biographies by Irving, of former president Franklin Roosevelt and of Nazi politician Hermann Goering. Macmillan has also asked Irving to consider writing his own memoirs. Still, the publisher's editorial director of nonfiction, Adam Bismarck, "found Irving to be an

extreme terrible, but he is not a fanatic. I suspect that he simply likes stirring things up."

—BOB LORIE in London

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Tempest*, Jonathan King (2)
- 2 *Kaleidoscope*, David (3)
- 3 *Summer*, Richard (4)
- 4 *Presumed Innocent*, Thomas (5)
- 5 *Hot Shirts*, Patricia (7)
- 6 *Women and the Moon* (8)
- 7 *Watership Down*, Richard (9)
- 8 *Whaler*, Douglas (10)
- 9 *The Book of the Dead*, John (11)
- 10 *Yes Please*, Martin, et al., Lynn and Jay

NONFICTION

- 1 *Tom Flies*, Emily (1)
- 2 *Visions of the Wilderness*, Norman (2)
- 3 *Spectator*, Frank (3)
- 4 *Watermark*, Sarah (4)
- 5 *Illustrated History of Canada*, edited by Bruce (5)
- 6 *Friends in Black*, Peter, Roy (7)
- 7 *Groceries*, Groceries and Food (8)
- 8 *Strange New Province*
- 9 *Starting Out*, HSB (10), David
- 10 *"We Were Not the Boys We Were"*, Graham

(1) Published last week

—Compiled by Sandra Wallace

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Ruminations from a bizarre land

By Allan Fotheringham

THE WEEK'S WORK: Dr. Mother always warned me I should have learned the walls.

Saturday: St. John's, Nfld. The Irish-sisterly Object meets The Inevitable Jesus. The first encounter ever of Jack Webster, The Outraged Savage himself, The Month That Rained, with The Rock. An island covered with six inches of tepid. A piano has 2 a.m. (a four-hour show about the rest of the world). Webster takes over. As he always does "I Belong to Glasgow." "Kneez Up, Mother Brown." All of Green Fields. His dreadful voice. He one dance told him. All of Wes. Lynn Mast of Marlene Dietrich. The matrons are enchanted. Their daughters cover in fear. He bellows over the piano player who waves through his song sheet in desperation. Every 1940s hit. Every pub stop-along. Some of them printable. The natives watch in awe. They have seen their match. They confess. They surrender. An original.

Sunday: Boston. Worship at the shrine of Larry Bird. Victor and the music over dinner, at home on the hill, about free trade. The Jew That Walks Like a Man may be correct. An election-night. Table-mates divide on eat. Younger women, brassy students from Harvard, fear that the eatery is about to be put to destructive use. When diplomats in New England, where they throw the tea into the harbor, threaten to stab one another over his meat, free trade indeed may prove a useful tool elsewhere. If a politician wants to pick a fight, Irishmen always do.

Monday: Manchester, N.H. Chasing future presidents. Bob Dole. Republican. Middle-class poor boy. Corny, humble, small-town. Kansas beginnings with Yoko George Bush, from Brahmin New York family. Turns out Dole's income with wife topped \$400,000 last year. Oh dear. Dangerous business, trying poor-mouth. As aging baby, spent twelve years—in all reporters—covering Rotary luncheons in

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Boston News*.

seedy dining rooms. A first achieved. Manchester Rotary in seedier dining room over Phone Gamecocks Book of World Records.

Tuesday: Manchester redux. Eugene Paul Brown. Not the singer. The politician. Politician-captain. His cadence-enriched in captivity. Trying to capture the Harry Truman vote. Saw the Simplicity. Back to old values. Classic liberal. Leader so far in market Iowa caucuses. Election in Franklin Roosevelt's memory. Election blue-faced. Democratic results. Promises to balance the budget. Will wipe out federal deficit.



that his made Yankee dollar world joke. Elucidates integrity. Party minutes late for meeting with union teachers, with an hour press conference to follow. After 30 minutes with teachers, flees—explaining that time constraints want him. There's old value.

Wednesday: Kennesaw, N.H. Deep in what past for New England residents. In British Columbia, would call them hills. Chasing Gary Hart. He only does small towns. With reason. They haven't heard the rumors. Still wears bell-bottom trousers. They haven't heard in Colorado. One's barometer hasn't been calibrated in a while since the 1915 Joe Clark. Ever-present wife not present. Goes back home to do television show. Why? A need for self-immolation? This most embarrassing campaign since Harold Stassen can be seventh time. One's turn a corner without passing rate later: late-night comedian jokes. None of them printable in family magazine. Sorry about that.

Thursday: Boston. To find rehearsal of Boston Symphony before season opening. A local happening. Seven weeks instead of 20 weeks. A fine sale. Puccini comes in jeans and sneakers. Democracy comes to the masses. World Bank approved. Money certainly would. Berlioz was dead, so probably wouldn't care. It's a delight to watch. Not a note in the curbed Viola players in sweat-shirts. Tynian's is a child skits. First violin wears cords. Thin stricken chords in lower that encourage 30 colleges from Harvard on down. Nothing more ostentatious than well-paid academics. Conductor is from Finland. Thorvald. Length 1980s hair. Not long 1980s hair. Not shortish 1970s hair. Length 1980s hair. Wears black T-shirt. Talks to orchestra in semi-English. Stops them in lower-left horn in disgust. Makes them do it over. Conductors don't need English. They could command. Baton in the rifle. No language needed. Only genius.

Friday: New York City. The town that never sleeps. View from friend's flat over Central Park at night is eighth wonder of world. Sparkling diamonds in sky are lights of largest collection of towers since Babylon. Down there, beneath us, as we gaze, are the riches of the richest city ever—magnificence, opulence, desire, debauchery, big ideas—all the fingerprints of a civilization at the height of its power. Cabs. Steel mesh separating driver from cowering passengers. Tap window to pass cash through. We hurry to make subway turn 30 blocks. This is security in serious trouble. Toronto has three interesting newspapers. New York has none of either two. Brilliance Rupert Murdoch, from rich Australian family, is threatened to close our down because millionaires Teddy Kennedy, from rich Boston family, has slipped through late-night congressional amendment to cap Murdoch, whose Boston paper calls Teddy fat, jampered playboy. All true. Teddy fat, jampered playboy. Murdoch as arrogant, manipulative. Defends a New Yorker, faced with two papers rather than three in city out of control, with as two rich kids whose only gift was their father play games.

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